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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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SWEET POTATO SHIPMENTS AHEAD OF LAST SEASON

Large Crop and Low Prices Served to Make Markets Draggy—Price Levels Held Nearly Steady.

The sweet potato season thus far has been characterized by heavy shipments from eastern States, moderate supplies from the South, and low prices everywhere. The largest white potato crop on record was accompanied by an exceptionally big crop of sweet potatoes, the latter amounting to about 109,500,000 bus. In consequence there has been no brisk demand and the sweet potato markets have been rather draggy, with comparatively small price fluctuations. Occasionally there has been a slight flurry, when supplies were temporarily short, but values have held nearly steady all season.

BIG CROP IN NORTHEAST.

Production in the northeastern group of States—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—was about 13,000,000 bus., an amount 65% more than in 1921 and about 30% above the 1920 crop. Shipments from this section to Feb. 24 were 27% heavier than to the same time last season, and have already exceeded the total eastern movement of last season by 1,600 cars, as shown in Table 1 accompanying this article. New Jersey alone has marketed one-fourth more sweet potatoes than last season to date.

Because of the large production and the abundance of white potatoes, jobbing sales of Jerseys opened about 40¢ per bu. below the level of September, 1921, in eastern cities. Last season as supplies decreased prices steadily advanced until a top of $2.50–$2.75 per bu. was reached in March. At the end of February this season, Jersey sweets ranged 75¢–$1.25 in the East and $1.25–$2 in Chicago, Big Stem Jerseys bringing highest returns. Table 2 shows average monthly jobbing prices.

The main shipping season on the eastern shore of Virginia closed around Christmas. Eastern shore stock was so plentiful that New York City prices declined from an average of $2.50 per bbl. in September to less than $1 in December. During the previous season sales were made generally at $3–$4 per bbl. Growers were so disheartened over the low prices last fall that many potatoes were never dug. Shipments filled more than 6,500 cars, compared with about 5,100 last season.

In the Southern States the production of sweet potatoes was increased only about 8% to approximately 90,000,000 bus. Most of these are consumed locally and never enter into the carlot movement. Poor markets have retarded shipments from the South so that only 4,167 cars had been forwarded to Feb. 24, compared with nearly 5,000 cars to the same time last year. This is an increase, however, over the corresponding period of 1921, when only 3,754 cars had been shipped. Tennessee Nancy Halls in such markets as Chicago and St. Louis have scarcely gone outside a range of 90¢–$1.20 per bu. Because of the smaller shipments, prices compare favorably with last season's, being only slightly lower.

From the end of February last year to the close of the season in June, 1922, about 900 cars of sweet potatoes came from the

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DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS EXPECTED TO SHOW GAIN

Retail Dealers Anticipate Increase Over Last Season's Sales—Lower Prices for Grasses.

Retail seed dealers throughout the United States expect a better demand for most kinds of field seeds than last year, according to an extensive survey recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An improvement in agricultural conditions generally is noted by many dealers, and it is expected that these improved conditions will be reflected in the farmer's ability or willingness to buy seed more freely than last year. In a number of sections, however, where apparently many farmers are pinched for money the demand for seeds may be curtailed.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND SHOWN.

The percentage of increase or decrease in prospective demand by States for each of the important kinds of seed is shown in the accompanying table. It must be remembered that the figures published do not necessarily indicate the relation between the quantity of a given kind of seed sown last year and that expected to be sown this year but do indicate the consensus of opinion of dealers reporting as to the quantity they will ship in this year compared with last year.

In some States where the 1922 crop of a given kind of seed was larger than that of the preceding year there will be ample seed to satisfy local demands, and, consequently, dealers in these producing areas do not anticipate so good a demand as last year. A number of States unavoidably are omitted in the table because the few replies received from them were too conflicting.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The prospective demand for red and alsike clover is not expected to equal that of last year in the heaviest consuming States largely because of local supplies of home grown seed. This is particularly true of red clover in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In most States dealers anticipate a better demand for sweet clover than last year when this seed was somewhat of a drug on the market. Likewise most States indicate more interest in alfalfa at prices that are higher than last year.

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE MARKET STRENGTHENED UNDER UNUSUALLY LIGHT RUNS

Hog Prices Were Steady to Lower—Receipts Were Still Liberal—Choice Lambs Held Steady.

During the early part of the week ending Feb. 24 prices of most kinds of live stock suffered from slow, inactive trading, but closing cattle and sheep markets were much improved and prices recuperated. Liberal hog receipts toward the week-end, however, prevented any advance over the previous week in hog prices and in fact helped to force prices lower.

Cattle receipts were unusually light and the market, though slow and draggy early in the week, later developed activity. Beef steers netted advances of 25¢–40¢ for the week and fat she stock gained largely 25¢ while canners and cutters closed strong to 15¢ higher. Bologna bulls advanced 15¢–25¢. Veal calves, however, declined 75¢–$1.50. Stockers and feeders were more active than during the previous week, except for the common and medium grades.

HOG RECEIPTS MORE EVEN.

On the whole, the hog market saw more liberal trading and more evenly distributed receipts from day to day than for some weeks. Prices closed largely steady to 15¢ lower.

Fat lambs registered $15.40 for the week's peak price, equaling the best figure paid early in the period for top feeding and shearing lambs. Heavy choice wooled lambs and in-between grades fluctuated considerably and declined 25¢–50¢ on most sessions, compared with the previous week. They closed, however, near their former position. Most clipped lambs closed about 25¢ lower. Colorado fed lambs and clipped lambs were marketed liberally but fed yearling wethers were not so numerous as during the previous week. Strictly choice, handy weight ewes had a broad demand, while that for stockers and feeders was unusually narrow early in the week although some breadth developed toward the close. Plain kinds dragged and suffered some neglect but good to choice kinds were wanted at all times. Supplies of feeding and shearing lambs were rather limited.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately 179,500 cattle, 815,600 hogs, and 244,100 sheep, compared with 185,668 cattle, 668,888 hogs, and 232,526 sheep during the previous week, and 174,437 cattle, 554,220 hogs, and 203,258 sheep during the corresponding week the year before.

Cattle.—Killing quality of beef steers averaged somewhat under that of the previous week, considerably more common kinds being received, many of which were mixtures of yearling steers and heifers. On most sessions the trade was rather lifeless and reflected the uneven outlet for dressed beef. Matured steers and long yearlings in load lots topped at $10.25, a few head of choice long yearlings making $10.50. Most matured steers turned at $8–$9.50 and relatively few heavy steers went to killers under $8 as the week closed. Rather plain, light kinds, however, sold downward to $7.25 and below.

Odd lots of low qualitied beef steers, a few of which carried considerable weight but graded on the cutter order, went to killers downward to $6.75 and below. The proportion of fat steers above $10 was small, although larger than the percentage of yearlings above that price. There was a scattering of both classes, however, at $10–$10.15. Extremely heavy bullocks were scarce, most matured kinds averaging 1,200 lbs.–1,400 lbs. Some 1,690-lb. averages lacking high finish turned at $9.75.

Beef cows and beef heifers were comparatively scarce and eagerly sought. As a result they were considerably more active than beef steers. The same was true of canners and cutters. Most beef cows cashed at $4.50–$6. Corn-fed kinds at $6.25–$6.75 were comparatively scarce, but were more plentiful than $7–$7.25 offerings, only a few of which arrived. Some 1,300-lb. kosher cows sold upward to $7.35. A spread of $6–$7 took many beef heifers, $6.50–$7 being freely paid. Desirable light heifers turned in load lots upward to $8 and above and a few choice kinds made $9.50 or more. In a few cases heavy heifers of strictly choice quality and finish sold upward to $9, but in the main heavy heifers were discriminated against and relatively few exceeded $7.

LOWER GRADES ACTIVE.

Canners and cutters, active at all times, turned mostly at $3.25–$4.25, relatively few canners closing below $3.25. Bologna bulls were most numerous at $4.85–$5.15, a few heavy ones, however, made $5.25. Heavy beef bulls sold most numerously for $4.85–$5.10, lighter and more desirable kinds selling upward to $6 and above, while choice yearling bulls cashed upward to $7.50 or higher.

At the week's high time $14–$14.50 vealers were plentiful on shipping account and packers bought choice lighter kinds freely at $12.50–$13.50. Receipts afterwards increased, shipping demand narrowed, and as the week closed packers absorbed the bulk of good vealers at $11–$12.50, taking medium light kinds downward to $10 and below. These latter calves were comparable in weight and quality to many that brought $11–$11.50 when the market was highest. Increased runs of new-crop veal calves are starting earlier than a year ago.

(Concluded on page 188, column 1.)

WEEK'S FRESH MEAT MARKETS SHOWED UNEVEN PRICE TRENDS

Most Classes of Meats Sold Higher on Eastern Markets but Declined at Chicago.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Price trends, supplies, and demand were uneven at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending Feb. 23. Veal prices at New York advanced sharply because of light receipts, and the downward price tendency of most meat classes at Chicago contrasted sharply with the advances registered at eastern markets. Delayed cars reduced supplies at eastern markets somewhat, but no other effect was apparent.

Beef.—The moderate receipts of steer beef at eastern markets were mostly of medium and good grades, although more common and choice were included than for several weeks previously. Prices were strong to 50¢ higher at Boston and New York, but a decline amounting to 50¢–$1 occurred at Philadelphia. The market for cow beef, like that for steers, showed advances, except at Philadelphia, where prices were unchanged. Supplies of steer beef at Chicago were fairly liberal, with common and medium grades most numerous, although some good and choice steers were on sale. Prices were generally steady. Steer lots included a fair portion of heifers which sold without price discrimination.

The supply of cows was fairly light, with demand best for the poorer grades, which held steady, while good cows were weak to 50¢ lower. Rounds and chucks moved fairly well, but the outlet for ribs and loins was narrow. Receipts of bulls at eastern markets were light, with all grades represented. Demand, however, was indifferent. At Chicago, although demand was slow, prices advanced slightly. Kosher beef prices were mostly steady, except at New York, where a decline of $1 occurred after midweek.

Veal.—Light receipts of veal at New York which developed into an actual shortage by midweek resulted in advances ranging $2–$6 per 100 lbs. Other eastern markets, however, were steady to higher under light

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	238	$7.84	234	$8.02	242	$8.07	239	$8.16	239	$7.96	241	$7.88	238	$7.98	243	$7.95	238	$10.39
E. St. Louis	196	8.15	206	8.17	200	8.33	199	8.23	211	8.03	218	8.03	204	8.12	208	8.27	198	10.56
Fort Worth	190	7.70	183	7.66	180	7.92	190	7.96	184	7.75	180	7.86	184	7.83	191	7.73	....	.....
Kansas City	220	7.76	218	7.94	216	7.99	226	8.11	230	7.84	199	7.86	222	7.92	218	7.91	216	9.82
Omaha	242	7.63	246	7.76	248	7.85	241	7.88	247	7.75	245	7.60	246	7.77	242	7.71	241	9.75
S. St. Joseph	238	7.64	231	7.79	238	7.91	238	7.97	239	7.83	233	7.83	237	7.84	238	7.85	....	.....
S. St. Paul	208	7.63	210	7.86	227	7.87	221	7.92	218	7.71	215	7.70	219	7.81	212	7.77	227	10.01

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,923	21,514	50,409	237,307	70,561	166,746	77,827	25,410	52,417
Denver [1]	7,025	5,180	1,976	11,442	2,112	8,231	27,953	24,103	4,060
East St. Louis	17,048	8,071	9,815	111,361	51,217	50,286	9,473	279	3,504
Fort Worth	9,378	1,819	5,825	11,700	2,272	8,500	1,353	606	672
Indianapolis [1]	10,038	5,405	4,576	47,985	18,018	29,447	1,343	895	447
Kansas City	44,327	15,314	25,706	70,738	10,284	60,244	30,854	5,861	16,871
Oklahoma City	6,610	2,473	4,860	12,454	955	11,549	46	3	28
Omaha	32,121	11,606	19,716	93,406	32,076	61,221	60,451	17,167	37,346
St. Joseph [1]	13,999	2,829	10,276	62,995	9,681	52,218	31,296	9,165	22,139
St. Paul [1]	22,133	17,151	4,880	83,561	74,311	12,898	5,433	4,308	1,143
Sioux City	12,608	5,399	6,770	65,444	24,089	40,839	5,061	375	4,490
Wichita [1]	5,738	4,269	2,165	12,844	289	12,149	324	.....	324
Total	252,948	101,030	146,974	821,237	295,865	514,328	251,414	88,172	143,441
Previous week	246,328	86,253	158,528	644,622	190,630	445,066	239,834	85,412	146,326

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb. 23.

receipts and fair demand. At Chicago although supplies were light and prices advanced at the week's opening, buyers became very bearish causing a narrow demand and slight declines.

Lamb.—Eastern dressed lamb markets recovered from the slow draggy trade of the preceding two weeks and prices advanced $1–$4. Receipts were below normal and demand fair although heavy lamb was too plentiful and had to be marketed mostly in cuts. At Chicago the offerings were liberal and prices declined $1–$2 under a slow uneven demand.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light and prices strong to higher. With demand very uneven all grades moved freely at New York while trade was slow at Boston and fair at Philadelphia. At Chicago receipts were light and demand centered on medium and common grades which were steady to strong. Slight declines, however, were registered on better grades owing to the weakness in lamb prices.

Pork.—The demand for fresh pork cuts at eastern markets was irregular, and prices were uneven with most sales on a higher basis. Receipts were about normal. At Chicago supplies were fairly liberal and despite a strong market early in the week, the tendency later was downward with uneven prices.

Live-Stock Exposition to be Held in Mexico During March and April.

The Mexican Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the national railways of Mexico has completed arrangements for holding a live stock exposition in Mexico City in March and April of this year, according to a recent announcement published by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in New York.

The entries so far recorded for American cattle include Shorthorn, Jersey, Durham, Hereford, and Holstein breeds. It is said that Mexican cattle stocks are at the present time far below normal both in quantity and in quality and that the exposition should bring good results to breeders in the United States and to Mexican cattle buyers.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Feb. 24 amounted to 3,412 bales, weighing 1,769,625 lbs., valued at $424,346. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 22,076 bales and 75 sacks, weighing 8,921,527 lbs., valued at $3,780,741.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	Jan. 26.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$18.50-20.50	$18.00-20.50	$19.00-20.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	21.00-22.25	21.00-22.25	20.50-22.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	12.50-13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	20.00-22.50	21.00-22.50	21.00-22.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	29.00-31.00	30.00-32.00	29.00-32.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.00-14.75	14.25-15.00	15.00-16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.25	12.25-13.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.75-13.50	13.00-13.75	13.00-13.75
Compound lard, tierces	13.25-14.50	13.50-14.50	12.75-14.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.25-11.25	$10.00-11.00	$9.75-10.75	$9.50-10.50	$9.70-10.75	.....
Good	9.65-10.25	9.25-10.00	8.65-9.75	8.50-9.50	8.75-9.70	.....
Medium	8.50-9.65	7.60-9.25	7.80-8.65	7.25-8.50	7.50-8.75	$7.25 8.50
Common	6.50-8.50	6.25-7.60	6.35-7.80	6.00-7.25	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.25-11.25	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.60-10.60	.....
Good	9.65-10.25	9.00-10.00	8.40-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.60	.....
Medium	8.40-9.65	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.40	7.25-8.50	7.40-8.50	7.25-8.50
Common	6.25-8.40	6.00-7.50	5.90-7.50	5.75-7.25	5.75-7.40	5.75-7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.50-10.00	4.50-9.75	4.40-8.50	4.50-9.00	4.50-9.00	4.75-8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.40-7.75	4.25-7.00	4.00-6.60	4.00-7.00	4.25-7.00	4.00-6.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50-6.75	4.25-7.00	4.00-5.90	4.00-6.50	4.00-6.25	3.75-5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	3.15-4.40	2.60-4.00	2.50-4.00	2.75-4.00	2.50-4.25	2.50-3.75
Canner steers	3.75-5.00	3.00-4.50	3.25-4.25	3.25-4.50	.....	3.00-4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., medium-choice	7.50-12.00	7.50-12.75	8.00-11.00	7.75-11.50	7.00-10.50	4.50-9.75
Heavy wt., common-choice	4.00-9.25	5.00-10.00	4.50-9.00	4.50-9.00	4.50-9.00	3.50-8.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	6.15-8.25	6.00-7.75	6.25-8.50	6.00-8.25	5.75-8.25	5.00-7.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.85-8.25	5.00-7.75	6.15-8.50	5.75-8.25	5.75-8.25	4.50-7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50-8.00	3.50-7.75	5.10-8.25	4.50-8.00	5.00-8.00	4.00-7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25-5.50	3.25-5.75	3.25-5.75	3.25-5.50	3.50-5.50	3.00-5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.75-8.00	6.50-8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.50-6.50	4.50-6.50	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.40	8.55	8.10	7.90	8.10	8.10
Bulk of sales	7.75-8.35	8.00-8.50	7.80-8.10	7.75-7.85	7.90-8.10	7.60-8.00
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	7.85-8.05	7.95-8.20	7.70-8.05	7.75-7.80	7.80-8.05	7.50-7.65
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.00-8.25	8.10-8.35	7.85-8.10	7.80-7.90	7.90-8.10	7.60-8.00
Lt. wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.15-8.40	8.35-8.55	7.85-8.10	7.65-7.90	7.90-8.10	7.75-8.10
Lt. lts. (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.00-8.35	8.10-8.55	7.80-8.05	.....	.....	8.00-8.10
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.00-7.40	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.10	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.15	6.25-7.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.75-7.10	6.60-6.75	6.85-7.00	6.85-7.00	6.75-7.00	6.25-6.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	7.00-8.00	6.25-8.15	.....	.....	.....	8.10
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	6.50-7.50	6.85-7.65	6.00-7.50	.....	8.10
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.50-15.50	13.00-15.25	13.00-14.75	13.00-14.85	13.00-14.85	12.50-14.75
Culls and common	10.00-13.50	9.50-13.00	9.50-12.75	9.50-13.00	9.75-13.00	9.00-12.25
Feeding lambs	13.50-15.40	.....	12.50-14.50	13.00-14.75	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.75-13.75	9.50-13.00	9.50-12.90	9.50-13.00	9.75-13.00	9.00-12.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.25-10.75	7.00-10.00	6.50-9.50	7.25-9.50	7.25-9.60	6.50-9.50
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	6.25-8.75	5.50-8.25	5.75-8.50	6.75-8.50	5.50-8.60	5.00-7.75
Culls and common	3.50-6.50	2.50-5.50	2.75-5.75	3.25-5.75	2.00-5.50	3.00-5.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.	Jan. 30.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.50	$16.50-17.50	$17.50-18.00	$15.50-17.00	$15.50-17.00	.....
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	13.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	$14.00-16.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.50	12.00-13.00
Common	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-11.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	9.50-10.50	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.50	10.50-11.00	10.00-10.50	10.00-11.00
Common	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-8.50	9.50-10.50	9.00-10.00	8.50-10.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.75-8.00	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.25	7.50-8.50	7.00-7.50	8.00-8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	18.00-19.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	20.00-22.00
Good	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	16.00-17.00	23.00-25.00	18.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	13.00-15.00	19.00-23.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.00
Common	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-18.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	14.50-15.00	15.50-16.50	15.50-16.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.50	15.00-17.00
10-12 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.50-15.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.50	15.00-16.00
12-14 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.50	14.00-15.00
14-16 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	12.00-13.00	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.50	13.50-14.00
16 lbs. and over	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.50-14.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.00-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.00	12.00-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.00-14.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	11.00-11.50	11.00-12.50	10.50-13.00	11.00-12.00
6-8 lbs. average	10.50-11.00	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.00	.....	.....	10.00-11.00
Butts—						
Boston style	12.50-13.50	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00
Good	20.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00
Medium	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-22.00
Common	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.50-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Medium	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.50
Common	8.00-9.00	9.00-11.00	7.50-10.00	10.00-11.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 186.)

The bulk of stockers and feeders turned at $6.25–$7.50, a price spread of $6.50–$7.50 absorbing most offerings on the rather broad outlet noticeable at Kansas City. Meaty kinds were especially in demand at both markets, providing high quality was apparent. Half-fat feeders sold upward to $8.50 at Chicago and upward to $8.75 at Kansas City. Some Utah steers sold to finishers at Kansas City for $7.75–$8, while killers took such steers at $7.85–$8. Most stockers and feeders at St. Paul were of Canadian origin and sold largely at $5.50–$6.75. Plain feeders sold downward to $6 and below at Chicago, few of that kind turning under $6.50 at Kansas City. Light stockers cashed downward to $5 and below, some Arkansas offerings selling at Kansas City for $5.30.

HOG PRICES FAIRLY STEADY.

Hogs.—Sellers, yard traders, and buyers seemed desirous of stabilizing prices along conservative lines rather than enforcing the extreme price fluctuations that have disturbed the calculations of all interests for most of two months. Price variations during the week were confined to about 25¢, and the average cost was not so low as during the previous week nor so high as two weeks previous.

Outside slaughterers took about 10,000 more hogs during the previous week and killers showed a disposition to take their normal quotas daily. Although total receipts for the week were in excess of arrivals for each of the three weeks previous daily left-overs were very moderate and were less than in recent weeks.

The practical top price of the week was $8.50, on Thursday, and the low top was $8.20 on Monday. On other days the top approximated the average of these conservative extremes. The lowest daily average cost was $7.84 on Monday, and the highest was $8.16 on Thursday. With less artificial price manipulation and retaliatory reaction in the consignment of hogs from the country, trade generally was normal and the average cost of all hogs for the week approximated $8 or better.

Sheep.—Although sheep and lamb supplies were rather liberal, choice lightweight wooled lambs were rather scarce and usually found ready outlet, closing the week steady with the previous week's close. Heavier choice lambs and in-between grades, however, suffered from oversupply and fluctuated, climbing back at the close to near their position of a week earlier, under the influence of light receipts and lower temperatures. City butchers paid the week's premium figure of $15.40, which was 5¢ below the top of the previous week. Packers refused to go above $15.25 at the close.

CLIPPED LAMBS PLENTIFUL.

Colorado-fed lambs and clipped kinds were marketed liberally and because of rather generous weights sold at a wide price range. During the week bands of 90-lb. wooled lambs sold down to $14.25, and 95-lb. kinds cashed at $13.40, with extreme heavies dropping to around $12.50. Shorn lambs sold mostly from $11.50 to $12.50, although some fall-clipped kinds brought up to $13 at the opening. Extremely heavy shorn lambs suffered the full decline and sold as low as $9.75. A load of 98-lb. averages, however, made $10.50 at the close. Some native lambs showing poor quality and condition and averaging around 110 lbs. cashed down to $11.

Fed yearling wethers, though less numerous than during the previous week, did not go above $13 and the bulk brought $12.50–$13. Some Navajo yearlings sold for $12.50 and a load of Mexican yearlings went to killers at $12. The bulk of the desirable wooled yearlings carried plenty of weight and 94-lb. averages reached $13. Very desirable clipped yearlings sold up to $10.25 and some with less finish cashed at $9.50.

All interests secured strictly choice ewes at $8.50, and the bulk of desirable lightweight kinds sold for $7.50–$8.40. Heavy ewes were rather scarce and cashed mostly at $6–$7. Fat aged wethers were lacking on some sessions and the bulk offered sold largely at $8.50–$9, a load of choice Mexican wethers making $9.65 at the close and some two-year-old Navajo wethers $10 during the week.

Finishers secured about 300 choice feeding and shearing lambs early in the week at $15.40, although desirable offerings of this class sold later for $14.75–$15.25. A load of ewe lambs carrying a good crop of wool went to the country at $14.75.

Opening Monday, Feb. 26.—Killing quality was mostly plain and beef steers and yearlings sold 10¢–15¢ higher with demand centering largely on lighter weights, and shippers and exporters competing. Matured steers averaging 1,535 lbs. topped at $10.15, although the bulk of fat steers brought $8.25–$9.50. She stock sold steady to strong and bulls steady to 10¢ lower. The bulk of desirable bologna bulls were around $5. Veal calves slumped about 50¢, packers taking most good to choice kinds at $11–$11.50. The demand for stockers and feeders improved, and prices were largely 25¢ higher.

Shippers competed for hogs throughout the session, taking around 13,000 head. Prices were steady to strong with a firm close, 150-lb.-210-lb. averages cashing mostly at $8.10–$8.25 with a top price of $8.30. The bulk of butcher hogs brought $7.80–$8. Pigs sold mainly for $7.25–$7.50.

Advancing mostly 15¢–25¢, fat handyweight wooled lambs topped at $15.50, the bulk making $15–$15.25. Clipped lambs sold up to $12.35 and the bulk brought $12–$12.25. Shippers took choice, 112-lb. ewes in fleece at $8.75.

Monthly Report on Stocks of Hides and Skins.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand Dec. 31, 1922, showed an increase of 182,289 pieces, or 3%, compared with similar stocks on hand Nov. 30, 1922, and an increase of 526,457 pieces, or 9%, compared with stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins, however, decreased 383,049 pieces, or 8%, for the month of December, but increased 471,519 pieces, or 12%, compared with stocks on hand at the end of the previous year.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins increased 82,843 pieces, or about 1%, during the month of December, but were 3,169,954 pieces, or 25%, less than the number on hand Dec. 31, 1921.

Kinds.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Nov. 30, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Number sold during December, 1922.
Cattle	6,345,676	6,163,387	5,819,219	1,547,595
Calf and kip	4,461,946	4,844,995	3,990,427	1,111,324
Sheep and lamb	9,491,484	9,408,641	12,661,438	2,815,767

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, February 23, 1923.

	Cattle and calves.		Sheep.		Hogs.
	This week.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, '20–'21 –'22.	This week.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, '20–'21 –'22.	This week.
Market origin:					
Chicago	3,905	78.8	4,035	81.2	.....
Denver	4,037	104.0	6,041	65.0	1,999
East St. Louis	2,380	90.7	.....	.....	497
Fort Worth	1,031	27.3	275	116.0	902
Indianapolis	617	114.9	11	26.8	15
Kansas City	10,457	91.5	3,286	78.1	4,181
Oklahoma City	2,111	144.4	.....	.....	360
Omaha	6,993	97.8	3,257	100.8	.....
St. Joseph	1,619	124.7	1,520	261.6	101
St. Paul	3.346	91.9	935	295.9	3,018
Sioux City [1]	2,607	54.4	228	116.3	367
Wichita	2,886	132.4	.....	.....	289
Total	41,987	93.1	19,588	113.3	11,729
State destination:					
California	414	155.6	.....	.....	1,241
Colorado	2,429	608.8	3,366	249.0	381
Illinois	5,727	104.2	809	19.2	1,446
Indiana	1,382	125.6	379	924.4	15
Iowa	8,493	87.4	1,991	373.5	3,371
Kansas	5,585	84.8	655	44.5	621
Kentucky	155	55.0	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	31	27.9	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	479	130.5	2,787	97.0	.....
Minnesota	326	44.3	143	38.0	481
Missouri	6,169	125.6	3,570	198.2	2,570
Nebraska	6,442	96.1	4,492	154.2	131
New Jersey	17	130.8	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	30	88.2	.....	.....	.....
New York	50	26.4	594	110.8	1,046
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Ohio	1,211	147.3	263	53.6	.....
Oklahoma	1,365	74.9	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	141	80.6	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	407	62.7	79	.....	.....
Texas	739	21.5	460	137.3	255
Virginia	154	72.3	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	32	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	78	12.3	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	131	142.4	.....	.....	.....
Total	41,987	93.1	19,588	113.3	11,729

[1] Week ending Saturday, Feb. 24.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922 to Feb. 23, 1923	3,317,322	2,747,983
Same period one year ago	2,345,531	2,230,216
Same period two years ago	2,332,553	3,538,876
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods.	141.8	95.3

French to Grow Wool in West Africa.

French wool dealers, in cooperation with the Government of French West Africa, hope to develop important areas of wool production in the French-African territories of Senegal and Soudan. A special mission is now traveling through Senegal and Soudan studying the territories suitable for raising merino sheep.

With the addition of the 500,000 Alsatian spindles, France now has the machinery to manufacture more wool than before the war. Four-fifths of the devastated region of France where wool is worked is now reconstructed, but the number of sheep in France has decreased to about one-half the pre-war number. France now imports about 150,000 tons of wool annually.

About 27% more cattle and 20% more sheep and lambs are on feed this year than last year.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES HELD STEADY DESPITE UNCERTAIN UNDERTONE

Complaints of Poor Quality Were General—Cars of Centralized Butter in Keen Demand.

From the standpoint of prices, butter markets during the week ending Feb. 24 were unusually steady. Price changes up until late in the week were minor and did not indicate a definite trend either to a higher or a lower level. At Boston and Philadelphia there were slight advances, while in New York and Chicago small reductions were effected.

At New York receipts were not so light as was expected. Neither was trading quite so heavy as the week before. Dealers continued their policy of free selling, and buyers, although they bought somewhat ahead of their immediate needs, were prepared to restrict their operations as soon as advances were asked. Stocks were considerably reduced during the week but were still ample and the market the whole week could best be described as steady with an uncertain undertone.

BOSTON MARKET GENERALLY FIRM.

At Boston there was a good clearance of supplies under generally firm conditions but the undertone there was also somewhat unsettled. Philadelphia at times had more fancy butter than could quickly be disposed of, but no material accumulations resulted and at the close the market was just about steady.

On all markets there was considerable complaint of poor quality, with salvy body, crumbly body, and frozen cream the outstanding defects. Despite this, however, the undergrades were readily cleaned up, with fancy butter and the medium grades following in the order named.

With the exception of centralized carlots the market in Chicago was much the same as the eastern markets, that is, steady with an unsettled undertone. Both supplies and demand were probably a little lighter. Under the relatively high level of prices in Chicago, eastern markets secured much of Chicago's shipping business which accounts for the lighter demand.

KEEN DEMAND FOR CENTRALIZED.

The centralized car market presented a different situation. During January and early February considerable quantities of this class of butter (both storage and fresh) were sold for February delivery, but the winter weather, which shortened production and crippled transportation, caused such a scarcity that many of the sellers anticipated difficulty in making deliveries. The result was a keen demand for carlots of centralized and a rapid advance in prices to a point even above the prices of the highest scores of butter not deliverable on these contracts.

Despite the fact that the high prices in Chicago attracted a large proportion of the carlot centralized butter (89 to 90 score, the only scores deliverable), demand continued active and the market was much in sellers' favor. The effect of this condition on the other markets is best illustrated by the report that cars of 90-score centralized were purchased in New York for shipment back to Chicago.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	51	52	51	52	45½
Tuesday	51	52	51	52	44½
Wednesday	51	52	51	52	45½
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	51	52	51	52	44½
Saturday	52½	52½	52	52½	44½
Average for week	51.30	52.10	51.20	52.10	44.75
Previous week	50.05	50.25	50.60	50.50	46.37
Corresponding week last year	36.50	36.50	36.60	36.40	39.80

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26-26½	24-24½	27-28	22	24½
Tuesday	26-26½	24-24½	27-28	22½	.....
Wednesday	26-26½	24-24½	27-28	22½	.....
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	26-26½	24-24½	27-28	22	24½
Saturday	26-26½	24-24½	27-28	22	23¾
Average for week	26.15	24.25	27.50	22.10	24.00
Previous week	26.13	24.25	27.50	21.58	23.75
Corresponding week last year	20.25	20.85	20.50	22.50	20.31

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday		Friday	53½
Tuesday		Saturday	53¾
Wednesday			
Thursday	(1)	Average	53.63

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,234,012	10,479,431	9,356,070
Receipts since Jan. 1	83,228,892	72,994,880	77,457,451
Put in cold storage	576,742	861,720	545,428
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,601,729	1,832,391	2,450,317
Change during week	−1,024,987	−970,671	−1,904,889
Total holdings	6,500,779	7,525,766	17,635,204
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,697,987	2,819,989	3,040,226
Receipts since Jan. 1	23,575,117	20,877,130	21,242,906
Put in cold storage	465,898	465,856	234,769
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,083,178	985,582	844,967
Change during week	−617,280	−519,726	−610,198
Total holdings	8,202,841	8,820,121	6,156,486
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	5,106,579	6,051,635	3,076,764
Receipts since Jan. 1	65,364,032	60,255,453	39,989,579
Put in cold storage	1,985,972	2,582,934	866,507
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,271,736	3,521,692	3,518,227
Change during week	−1,285,764	−938,758	−2,651,720
Total holdings	83,590,460	84,876,224	65,680,656
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	257,801	277,453	318,776
Receipts since Jan. 1	1,746,292	1,488,491	1,708,239
Put in cold storage	1,789	4,426	462
Withdrawn from cold storage	20,825	43,175	7,907
Change during week	−19,036	−38,749	−7,445
Total holdings	5,724	24,760	2,069

Demonstrations in candling and grading eggs for market, and instruction in approved methods of marketing poultry and poultry products have been provided for in plans of the extension service of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

Imports of butter into the United Kingdom in 1922 were the largest since 1911, when 482,000,000 lbs. were imported. In 1922 imports totaled 478,000,000 lbs., compared with 395,000,000 lbs. in 1921, an increase of 21%.

CHEESE PRICES WERE STEADY TO FIRM; SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Improved Consuming Demand Expected at Present Price Levels—Fancy Held Cheese Scarce.

After-effects of the severe weather which prevailed in Wisconsin the previous week were felt in cheese markets during the week ending Feb. 24. Shipping conditions were back to normal, or at least to the point where business which was offered could be handled, but the movement of goods which had been held up during the time when traffic was interrupted, especially cheese going from factories to Wisconsin warehouse points, was heavier than usual and no doubt was of influence so far as the week's business in Wisconsin was concerned.

Wisconsin dealers generally desire to avoid an accumulation of stocks at this time, and it would be expected that the natural tendency would be to keep goods moving, even if price reductions were necessary, until stocks were reduced to what is considered a safe working basis.

DEALERS' MARGINS NARROW.

The willingness and desire of dealers to keep stocks moving was evidenced during the week by the margins at which sales took place, these margins having been smaller than were anticipated in view of the fact that practically no selling took place the previous week.

On Wisconsin cheese boards on Feb. 19 sales were made at prices practically unchanged from those established the preceding Monday, and accordingly dealers' selling prices during the balance of the week showed practically no change from those at which the small amount of actual business of the week before took place. The general opinion at the close of the week was that prices had reached a level where a good healthy demand would develop.

Distributing markets shared more or less in the unsettled condition resulting from the previous week's storms. Shipments to Chicago and New York from Wisconsin had been impossible and this had a tendency to make the immediate tone of the markets on fresh cheese steady to firm. Many dealers, especially in Chicago, were unable to fill current orders from stocks on hand and were forced to buy in the market in order to take care of new orders. As a result of this, dealers were not pushing sales, and it was quite common to find that a reserve stock was being held until such time as goods begin to come in again in a regular way from producing sections. The growing scarcity of fancy held cheese also helped strengthen the markets on fresh goods.

Production of butter in Denmark during the year ending March 31, 1922, is estimated at 231,000,000 lbs, which is close to that country's prewar butter production. Production of cheese for export is also becoming an important factor in Denmark's dairy industry, estimated production of cheese in 1922 being placed at approximately 62,000,000 lbs.

New Zealand exported 100,629,536 lbs. of butter and 153,304,032 lbs. of cheese in 1921, compared with 41,692,896 lbs. of butter and 68,506,256 lbs. of cheese in 1913.

Fruits and Vegetables

WHOLESALE MARKETS HIGHER UNDER LIGHT LOCAL SUPPLIES

Cabbage Prices Rose Sharply to New High Levels—Total Shipments Gained—Apples Higher.

Wholesale fruit and vegetable markets showed a very firm tone under light local supplies during the week ending Feb. 24. Old cabbage advanced $10–$20 per ton, and Texas stock almost touched $100. Potato prices closed generally 5¢–15¢ higher, while apple values were firm to higher, especially for barreled stock. Onions declined slightly in New York City, but held recent gains in several other markets. Sweet potatoes showed an upward trend in eastern consuming centers.

Total movement of apples and nine vegetables increased one-third over the previous week, having amounted to about 8,730 cars, a gain of 2,000 cars over the corresponding week last year. Apple shipments from the Northwest nearly doubled and movement from barrel regions was somewhat heavier than the week before. Old cabbage also moved more rapidly, while potato shipments increased 1,450 cars. Cold weather in the South cut down shipments of all truck crops, especially from Florida and Texas.

SHARP RISE IN CABBAGE MARKET.

Cabbage.—Cabbage supplies seem limited. The market trend was strongly upward during the week, even though carlot shipments from New York and Wisconsin increased about one-third. Sales of Danish type ranged $50–$60 per ton, with the high price $65 in Chicago for sacked Wisconsin stock, delivered. Supplies were so limited in the St. Louis market that the price of Texas flat type advanced to $97.50 per ton. Proportionately high levels were reported elsewhere. Florida pointed type closed strong around $3 per 1½-bu. hamper in eastern cities, with Flat Dutch bringing $5 per bbl. in Boston.

Reports from western New York shipping points indicated considerable speculative buying. The market is excited because of light shipments from the South, heavy shrinkage of stored stock, and relatively light storage holdings. F. o. b. prices climbed steadily upward during February, and the last week jumped from a range of $35–$40 per ton, to $50. One shipper was recently offered $51 per ton for a block of 20 cars and a single carload sold at $55 per ton. Prices to growers showed a wide range, some stock bringing only $26, while other growers were offered as much as $30–$50. Local estimates indicate 500 or more carloads still stored in western New York. Cabbage stored in pits could not be hauled last week because of severe weather and deep snow.

Florida and Texas shipments dropped to 15 cars a day. At this time last year Texas averaged 30 cars daily and Florida 25. Total movement to date from these States has been only 850 cars, or less than one-third of last season's early shipments. The f. o. b. price at Texas loading points a year ago was only $10 a ton, with city sales ranging $40–$50, or only half the present wholesale price. Texas cabbage at almost $100 a ton is a record price for new southern stock. Three years ago, after the short crop in the fall of 1919, northern cabbage ranged as high as $130, but since that time old stock has scarcely ever sold higher than $75 and usually averages $25–$30 in February.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Feb. 26.	This season. Feb. 19.	One year ago.
New York	269	$1.40-1.50	$1.25-1.40	$2.00-2.10
Boston	277	1.35-1.45	1.40-1.50	1.85-2.00
Philadelphia	69	1.35-1.45	1.25-1.35	2.00-2.15
Baltimore	11	1.40-1.45	1.35	2.15
Pittsburgh	50	1.40-1.45	1.35-1.40	2.15-2.20
Cincinnati	43	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.15	2.00-2.15
Chicago	275	[1] 1.00-1.05	[1] 1.00	[1] 1.70-2.00
St. Louis	67	[2] 1.15	[2] .90-1.00	[2] 2.00-2.10
Kansas City	100	[1 2] 1.20-1.25	[1 2] 1.00-1.10	[1 2] 2.10

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—Bushel Hampers.

New York	63	$1.00-1.25	$0.75-1.25	$1.75-2.25
Boston	6	1.00-1.10	1.00	2.00-2.12½
Philadelphia	6	.50-.60	.60	1.50-1.75
Baltimore	8	.60-.65	.50-.60	1.65
Pittsburgh	42	.90-1.50	.85-1.00	1.50-1.85
Cincinnati	8	[3] 1.00-1.05	[3] 1.00-1.05	[3] 1.15
Chicago	41	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.10-1.15	[3] 1.00-1.25
St. Louis	13	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.25
Kansas City	5	[3] 1.10-1.15	[3] 1.10-1.15	[3] 1.15-1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish—Bulk per ton.

New York	81	$50.00-60.00	$38.00-40.00	$40.00-45.00
Boston	19	[4] 2.75-3.00	[4] 2.50	[4] 2.25-2.50
Philadelphia	50	45.00-60.00	40.00	35.00-43.00
Baltimore	19	50.00	35.00-40.00	40.00
Pittsburgh	20	55.00-60.00	42.00-45.00	40.00-45.00
Cincinnati	4	50.00-60.00	38.00-40.00	50.00
Chicago	39	60.00-65.00	50.00-55.00	.....
St. Louis	25	60.00	60.00	.....
Kansas City	18	[5] 3.50-3.75	[5] 2.50-2.75	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sacks.

New York	108	$2.90-3.00	$3.00-3.15	$7.25-7.50
Boston	11	3.00-3.25	2.75	8.00-8.50
Philadelphia	22	3.00	2.75	8.15-8.25
Baltimore	5	3.00	2.50-2.75	8.00-8.50
Pittsburgh	27	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.65	8.00-8.25
Cincinnati	5	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	8.00-8.25
Chicago	29	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	6.75-7.25
St. Louis	18	[6] 2.00-2.25	[6] 2.25-2.35	[6] 7.25-7.50
Kansas City	14	[6] 2.25-2.50	[6] 2.50	[6] 8.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins A 2½ Inches—Barrels.

New York	96	$5.25-5.50	$4.50-4.75	$7.50-8.00
Boston	9	5.25-5.50	5.25	8.00-8.25
Philadelphia	43	5.50	5.00-5.25	7.50-8.00
Baltimore	4	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.25	7.50-8.00
Pittsburgh	56	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00	7.25-7.75
Cincinnati	17	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	7.75-8.00
Chicago	27	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.25	8.00-8.50
Kansas City	2	[7] 4.50-5.00	[7] 4.50-5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwesrern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.

New York	105	$2.25-2.50	$2.00-2.25	$3.50-3.75
Boston	4	[8] 1.75-2.75	[8] 2.20-2.45	[8] 2.25-2.95
Philadelphia	28	2.25	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	23	2.25-2.50	.....	3.00-3.25
Chicago	93	2.50	2.25-2.50	2.75-3.25
Kansas City	12	[9] 2.25	[9] 2.25	[9] 3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[5] $0.82-0.90	[5] $0.75-0.80	[5] $1.31
Rochester, N. Y.	1.05-1.10	.95-1.05	1.81-1.85
Grand Rapids, Mich	.62½-.68	.60	1.55-1.60
Waupaca, Wis.	.65-.70	.65-.68	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	.70	.65	1.55-1.60
Greeley, Colo.	.45-.52	.45-.50	[11] .90-1.00
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[10] .22½-.25	[10] .20	[11] .80
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.)	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.50	7.25
Spokane, Wash. (box)	1.35-1.50	1.40-1.60	2.35-2.65
CELERY.			
Sanford, Fla.	1.65-1.75	1.65-1.75	2.25-2.60
LETTUCE.			
El Centro, Calif.	1.80-2.00	1.75-2.00	.....
SPINACH.			
Laredo, Tex.	.50	.50	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Midwestern Jonathans.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Jonathans.
[10] Carloads f. o. b. cash track.
[11] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Potatoes.—Severe weather recently cut potato shipments to such extent that prices advanced noticeably. Gains of 5¢–10¢ per 100 lbs. were reported in all f. o. b. markets except Wisconsin and the far-western shipping sections, but even in those States there was a firm undertone. New York sacked Round Whites closed at $1.40–$1.50 per 100 lbs. in city markets, and Maine Green Mountains touched the high mark of $1.80–$1.95 in New York. Midwestern consuming centers were more nearly steady, Northern Round Whites bringing generally $1.05–$1.15. Fancy Red River Ohios ranged somewhat higher. Haulings were increasing as the weather moderated, but in western New York most shipments were from track-side warehouses or of cars already loaded. Of the 3,900 cars forwarded during the week, Minnesota, Colorado, Maine, and Wisconsin each sent more than 500 cars, and New York 460.

APPLE SHIPMENTS INCREASE.

Apples.—The apple market was stronger than for some time past. New York Baldwins and Greenings advanced 25¢ per bbl. f. o. b. at shipping points. There was good wire inquiry in western New York and haulings were fairly heavy. Shipments increased to 567 cars, a gain of more than 50% over the previous week. In most wholesale markets the top price on barreled Baldwins was $5.50, with Northwesterm Extra Fancy Winesaps ranging up to $2.50 per box. The apple-shipping season in the Northwest is rapidly closing. Boxed shipments increased to 1,100 cars, compared with 600 the previous week and the corresponding week in 1922.

Onions.—After the slump in shipments during the week ending Feb. 17, the onion movement again increasesd, reaching a total of 360 cars, mostly from Ohio, Indiana, and New York. The season's total onion output is 7,000 cars ahead of last season. In addition to domestice stock, New York City received 7 carloads from Holland and 18 from Italy. That market and Pittsburgh weakened slightly, but other eastern cities reported gains of 25¢–50¢ per 100-lb. sack. Average price of midwestern yellows was $3; eastern stock jobbed around $2.50.

Miscellaneous Products.—Recent low temperatures and rain affected Texas *spinach* harvesting. That State shipped only 92 cars, South Carolina 25, and Virginia 7.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Feb. 24.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Feb. 24.	Last season to Feb. 25.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	1,096	602	596	40,904	53,246	56,294
Bbl. areas.	643	382	457	56.863	28,609	32,078
Cabbage:						
Season 1922	353	211	283	39,064	30,378	31,000
Season 1923	103	393	142	[1] 852	[1] 2,730	[1] 39,064
Cauliflower	288	146	126	3,120	2,984	4.335
Celery:						
Season 1922	88	10	123	14,115	11,510	11,640
Season 1923	291	367	422	[1] 1,788	[1] 1,483	[1] 14,115
Lettuce	666	438	623	8,168	6,994	21,997
Onions	362	231	252	26,865	20,078	20,767
Potatoes:						
Sweet	489	365	412	17,343	15,741	19,295
White	3,894	3,099	2,452	185,803	181,675	238,285
Spinach	127	130	142	2,812	2,020	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	329	307	345	2,516	2,141	19,659
Total	8,729	6,681	6,375	397,573	355,376	460,004

[1] Not included in totals.

THE SWEET POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

Northeastern States. During the same four months in 1921 1,350 cars came from that district. The southern district marketed about 2,500 cars after February last year and 1,500 cars during the same period the year before.

During the latter part of February this year shipments from Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland were running about 250 cars per week, while the movement from the South averaged 200 cars. California's weekly output was still around 20 cars, with the total movement averaging 100 cars per week heavier than in late February, 1922. Total shipments this season to Feb. 24 were 17,343 cars, or 1,600 more than last season to the same date. Total movement last season was about 19,300 cars, which would indicate that between 20,000 and 25,000 cars of sweet potatoes probably will be marketed by June this year.

Table 1.—Carlot Shipments of Sweet Potatoes, July, 1920–February, 1923.

Section and State.	1920–21 season. To Feb. 25, 1921.	1920–21 season. Season total.	1921–22 season. To Feb. 25, 1922.	1921–22 season. Season total.	1922–23 season to Feb. 24, 1923.
Northeastern:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
New Jersey	2,415	2,948	1,910	2,217	2,390
Delaware	1,309	1,799	1,323	1,728	1,673
Maryland	1,291	1,473	1,144	1,294	1,354
Virginia	5,379	5,533	5,063	5,115	6,566
Total	10,394	11,753	9,440	10,354	11,983
Southern:					
North Carolina	707	884	832	1,018	489
South Carolina	14	58	51	136	100
Georgia	534	966	794	1,351	467
Florida	57	79	83	110	111
Alabama	398	482	503	680	432
Mississippi	59	74	123	167	51
Louisiana	449	647	620	944	737
Tennessee	561	901	957	1,573	875
Arkansas	363	498	338	579	118
Texas	563	622	578	748	756
Oklahoma	49	83	97	151	31
Total	3,754	5,294	4,976	7,457	4,167
Central:					
Kentucky	5	6	59	96	28
Indiana	26	41	46	65	39
Illinois	47	52	147	151	108
Iowa	13	15	65	68	30
Kansas	15	19	30	41	19
Total	106	133	347	421	224
Western:					
California	703	708	949	999	876
New Mexico	15	24	22	57	12
Total	718	732	971	1,056	888
Miscellaneous States	8	22	7	7	81
Grand total	14,980	17,934	15,741	19,295	17,343

Articles on City Produce Markets Are Available for Distribution.

All shippers of fruits and vegetables have a vital relation to the large city markets which they supply with produce. Many desire to visit these consuming centers in order to make a first-hand study of the wholesale districts, but for various reasons are unable to do so. For the benefit of these, a series of descriptive articles covering 10 of the larger markets has been published.

These articles picture clearly the wholesale districts in these important centers and describe the processes by which fruits and vegetables are handled by carlot receivers or at auction. For convenient reference the series is listed below. Anyone desiring copies of the papers containing descriptions of particular markets can order them directly from the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. There is no charge for these separate issues so long as the free supply is available:

Market described.	Volume and number of paper.	Date of paper.
	The Market Reporter.	
New York City	Vol. 4, No. 27	Dec. 31, 1921
	Weather, Crops, and Markets.	
Kansas City	Vol. 1, No. 9	Mar. 4, 1922
Pittsburgh	Vol. 1, No. 11	Mar. 18, 1922
Boston	Vol. 1, No. 19	May 13, 1922
St. Louis	Vol. 2, No. 2	July 8, 1922
Philadelphia	Vol. 2, No. 10	Sept. 2, 1922
Baltimore	Vol. 2, No. 13	Sept. 23, 1922
Los Angeles	Vol. 2, No. 24	Dec. 9, 1922
Cincinnati	Vol. 3, No. 5	Feb. 3, 1923
Chicago	Vol. 3, No. 8	Feb. 24, 1923

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Feb. 27, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Forest Fires in California, 1911–1920: An Analytical Study. By S. B. Show and E. I. Kotok, Forest Examiners, Forest Service. Pp. 80, il. February 1923. (Department Circular 243.) Price, 15¢.

The Formation and Pathological Anatomy of Frost Rings in Conifers Injured by Late Frosts. By Arthur S. Rhoads, formerly Assistant in Forest Pathology, Office of Investigations in Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 16, pls. 6. (Professional Paper.) Feb. 13, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1131.) Price, 10¢.

A technical discussion of the defects which appear in grown pine trees when the conifers have been injured by frost. Of interest to investigators in diseases of conifers.

How to Grow Alfalfa. By R. A. Oakley and H. L. Westover, Agronomists, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 36, figs. 10. December, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1233.)

Gives a brief history and description of alfalfa and sets forth the necessary directions for its culture. Issued to supersede Farmers' Bulletin 339.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, during the period from January 1 to March 31, 1920. Pp. 96, pls. 8. Feb. 14, 1923. (Inventory No. 62; Nos. 49124 to 49796.)

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 3, Jan. 20, 1923. Contents: A Cytological Study of Infection of Baart and Kanred Wheats by Puccinia graminis tritici. (G–266.) By Ruth F. Allen. After-Ripening and Germination of Apple Seeds. (G–267.) By George T. Harrington and Bertha C. Hite. Miscellaneous Tests of Carbon Tetrachlorid as an Anthelmintic. (A–63.) By Maurice C. Hall and Jacob E. Shillinger. Structure, Physical Characteristics, and Composition of Pericarp and Integument of Johnson Grass Seed in Relation to its Physiology. (G–268.) By George T. Harrington and William Crocker. Probable Cause of the Toxicity of the So-Called Poisonous Greensand. (G–269.) By J. W. Kelley. Pp. 131–228, figs. 10, pls. 9. Price, 10¢.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly beginning Jan. 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Shall I buy a Tractor? (For a Corn-Belt Farm.) By L. A. Reynoldson, Junior Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 10, figs. 4. February, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1299.)

Discusses the various points to be considered by the farmer who is trying to decide whether to buy a tractor or continue to farm with horses.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 152. Notices of Judgments. 11051–11100. Pp. 29–55. Feb. 21, 1923. Price, 5¢.

Statistics of Cooperative Extension Work, 1922–23. By Eugene Merritt. Pp. 19. Feb. 1, 1923. (Department Circular 253.) Price, 5c.

Miscellaneous Publications Available for Free Distribution.

The Division of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has the publications listed below available for distribution. Copies will be sent free upon application as long as the supply lasts.

Yearbook for 1916.
Yearbook for 1917.
Yearbook for 1918.
House Document 195. Report of the National Agricultural Conference.
Women on the Farm.
Yearbook Separates:
- 698, Meeting the Farmer Half Way.
- 801, Pre-war Crop Estimates in Germany.
- 807, Influence of Depreciation of Exchange on Agricultural Production.

Secretary Circulars:
- 130, Speech of the Secretary of Agriculture Before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 20, 1919.
- 131, Speech of the Secretary of Agriculture at the Conference of American Bankers' Association, Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1919.
- 133, Address of D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture before the Governors' Conference, Dec. 16, 1918, Annapolis, Md.
- 146, Address of Secretary of Agriculture before the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1919.
- 147, Address of Secretary of Agriculture before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1919.
- 153, Address of E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, before the Land Grant College Association, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1920.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE MONTHLY JOBBING PRICES OF SWEET POTATOES.

[Per bushel hamper.]

Season and month.	New Jersey Yellow Varieties. New York.	New Jersey Yellow Varieties. Pittsburgh.	New Jersey Yellow Varieties. Chicago.	Tennessee Nancy Halls. Chicago.	Tennessee Nancy Halls. St. Louis.
1921–22.					
September	$1.65–$1.80	$2.00–$2.10	$2.10–$2.30	$1.15–$1.30	$1.05–$1.15
October	1.40– 1.60	1.60– 1.80	1.75– 2.00	1.10– 1.20	.85– .95
November	1.60– 1.80	1.70– 1.90	1.60– 1.80	1.05– 1.20	1.00– 1.10
December	1.70– 1.90	1.95– 2.00	2.20– 2.40	1.25– 1.40	1.05– 1.10
January	2.00– 2.25	2.05– 2.15	2.20– 2.45	1.30– 1.40	1.15– 1.20
February	2.00– 2.25	2.00– 2.20	2.40– 2.55	1.25– 1.30	1.05– 1.10
March	1.95– 2.20	1.70– 1.95	2.45– 2.60	1.25– 1.30	1.15– 1.20
April	2.25– 2.50	1.90– 2.00	2.50– 2.55	1.05– 1.20	.95– 1.10
1922–23.					
September	1.10– 1.50	1.30– 1.75	1.75– 2.25	1.00– 1.25	1.00– 1.15
October	.75– 1.10	1.05– 1.30	1.30– 1.50	.90– 1.10	.90– 1.00
November	.85– 1.15	1.10– 1.35	1.45– 1.85	.90– 1.15	.95– 1.10
December	.80– 1.20	.80– 1.50	1.25– 1.85	.90– 1.20	.95– 1.10
January	.80– 1.30	.80– 1.50	1.50– 2.05	1.05– 1.20	.95– 1.00
February	.75– 1.25	.70– 1.35	1.00– 1.70	.90– 1.15	.95– 1.00

Hay and Feed

FIRM TONE OF HAY MARKETS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT WEEK

Receipts Light at Most Markets except Kansas City—Prices Higher at New York City.

The hay market was generally firm throughout the week ending Feb. 24. Prices quoted at the various markets showed but little change, with the exception of New York where light receipts advanced timothy prices about $3 per ton. Stormy weather and bad road conditions interfered with country loading and receipts were light in most markets. One exception was Kansas City, where receipts were considerably larger than for the previous week. The following table shows the relative movement of hay for the weeks ending Feb. 17 and 24, 1923, and Feb. 25, 1922:

City.	Week ending—		
	Feb. 24, 1923.	Feb. 17, 1923.	Feb. 25, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	69	78	79
New York	43	51	177
Philadelphia	41	40	91
Pittsburgh	107	133	117
Cincinnati	132	138	136
Chicago	122	103	305
Minneapolis-St. Paul	67	.....	106
St. Louis	126	.....	.....
Omaha	116	114	.....
Kansas City	483	399	602
Los Angeles	122	70	124
San Francisco	116	72	57

Timothy.—The wintry weather which has prevailed throughout the New England States for some time past continued through the week under review and markets in that section were very firm. At Boston, however, the demand for hay was almost entirely from the local trade and was less urgent than during the previous week. The better grades were in good demand as were also the cheapest grades, but medium grades which constitute the bulk of arrivals were slightly in excess of the demand. But few invoices of hay to arrive were reported by receivers.

LIGHT RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

The New York market advanced sharply during the week because of the very light receipts. Less than 50 cars were received in the terminals, and this was not nearly sufficient for the current needs of the trade. Because of this fact holders were able to obtain prices $3–$4 over those quoted at the close of the previous week.

Prices were but slightly changed at other eastern markets. Receipts were not large either at Philadelphia or at Baltimore and were principally of hay of only fair quality. Good hay was readily taken upon arrival, but the poor hay sold more slowly. Timothy prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton at Pittsburgh and clover sold readily at current prices. Cars of choice grade sold at premiums over current quotations.

Southern markets reported but slight changes in the market situation during the week. Dealers stocks were not large, but demand continued of small volume. Offerings from western shippers were reported as being made less freely than during the previous week. Western quotations were up 50¢–$1 per ton, but little hay was taken at the higher quotations.

(Concluded on page 197, column 2.)

PRICES OF SPOT WHEAT FEEDS ADVANCED UNDER GOOD DEMAND

High Protein Feeds Failed to Share in Demand—Buying was Mostly for Immediate Needs.

The firmness which has prevailed in the market for wheat feeds recently continued during the week ending Feb. 24. The colder weather stimulated the demand so that stocks on hand at the various distributing markets were scarcely equal to the increased demand and resulted in price advances ranging from 50¢ to $1 per ton. High protein feeds did not share in the strength of the wheat feeds but were dull at practically all the markets. The demand for all feeds was of limited volume and was almost entirely for immediate need. Few purchases of deferred shipments were reported and these were made only on offers materially below spot or transit prices.

Wheat mill feeds.—The production of wheat mill feeds continued low through the week under review, while demand for spot and transit feed was urgent. The scarcity of cars restricted the movement of feed and in some sections, especially New England, a serious scarcity was reported. Although the demand at the markets was of limited volume it was sufficiently urgent to advance bran prices about $1 per ton and middling prices about 50¢ per ton. The demand for bran was more urgent than for middlings, although dealers expect a continued good demand for middlings because of the number of pigs that will soon be placed upon this feed. Feed for March and April shipment was offered more freely at material discounts under the cash feed, but few sales were reported as purchasers were interested almost entirely in feed for their immediate requirements.

The high point in wheat feed prices in 1922 was reached during the week corresponding to the week under review, but declined about $9 per ton before the close of March and many buyers were reported to be expecting a similar price movement during the next 30 days. Kansas City reported sales of bran for April shipment at $28 per ton, which is $3 below current quotations.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The cottonseed meal market was lower during the week. Buying was in limited volume and purchasers were inclined to shop around for lower prices before placing orders. Stocks in dealers hands continued small but were equal to the limited demand. Atlanta reported that the demand for meal from fertilizer manufacturers was rather disappointing as the factories were using substitutes. The principal sales of meal were to the feeding sections. A large part of available stocks of meal are in the possession of the mills which are reported not to be inclined to cut prices to any extent in order to make sales for future delivery.

(Concluded on page 197, column 3.)

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Buffalo.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.50	[3]29.00	23.00	20.00	22.50	24.50	24.00	18.00	22.00	16.50	20.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	[3]27.50	21.00	17.50	21.00	22.00	.....	17.00	18.00	15.50	16.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	[3]27.50	20.00	18.00	.....	23.50	23.50	18.00	19.00	15.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover, mixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.50	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	23.00	16.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	[3]15.00	18.50	.....	16.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	24.00	23.00	21.00	.....	20.50	24.50	22.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	21.00	20.00	19.00	.....	18.50	21.00	20.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	18.00	16.00	16.50	.....	16.50	18.50	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.50	.....	14.75	13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.50	.....	12.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	16.50	14.25	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	20.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	16.00	13.50	12.00	15.00	.....	11.00	9.50	8.00	.....	7.50	6.50	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	16.00	13.50	13.00	.....	.....	11.00	10.00	8.50	.....	8.75	6.50	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	28.00	30.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	15.00	.....	.....	12.50	11.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	37.25	37.00	36.50	35.00	33.50	37.00	37.00	35.00	31.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	37.50	37.50	36.00	33.50	37.50	37.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.50	.....	31.00	33.00	33.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	36.50	35.50	36.00	37.00	37.00	35.00	32.75	.....	32.50	29.00	31.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	37.25	37.00	36.00	34.50	33.50	37.50	38.00	35.00	31.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	38.00	37.00	41.00	40.00	39.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	37.50	40.00	38.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	33.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	38.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	31.50	.....	34.00
Wheat mill-run	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	33.50	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	57.50	55.00	54.75	[3]55.50	50.00	.....	.....	54.00	51.00	50.50	.....	55.10	54.00	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	53.00	51.00	51.25	.....	.....	48.00	49.00	.....	.....	51.50	49.75	47.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.40	50.50	49.75	47.00	47.50	43.00	45.00	46.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	31.00	28.25	.....	26.50	26.50	26.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	49.80	49.50	48.75	46.55	46.55	.....	52.00	45.55	42.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.25	36.75	36.00	.....	34.50	39.00	38.00	33.50	31.00	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	36.00	36.00	.....	33.50	39.00	.....	33.50	30.00	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	44.00	.....	47.50	.....	.....	50.00	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Nominal.
[4] Imported.
[5] Rolled.

Grain

BOTH FUTURE AND CASH GRAIN PRICES REGISTERED DECLINES

Export Demand Lacking—Wheat Receipts Heavier than Recently—Corn Receipts Fell Off.

Grain future prices registered further declines during the week ending Feb. 24, May wheat closing at Chicago at $1.17¾ per bu. This was 2½¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. July wheat declined 1⅝¢ and closed at $1.14½. May corn was down 1¾¢ and July corn 1¼¢, closing at 74¼¢ and 75¼¢, respectively. The principal cause of the decline was the lack of foreign demand and liquidation by eastern grain interests. The world's large available supply of grain was also a depressing influence in the market.

Primary receipts of wheat were about 700,000 bus. larger than for the previous week, but corn receipts fell off more than 1,000,000 bus. Shipments of all kinds of grain were less than for the previous week as is shown in the following table:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	5,161,000	6,997,000	3,186,000
Primary shipments	2,453,000	3,471,000	2,927,000
Visible supply	47,496,000	25,260,000	29,275,000
Receipts at—	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	147	2,762	441
Minneapolis	1,120	111	146
St. Louis	481	519	189
Kansas City	1,063	372	95
Cincinnati	98	104	20
New York	163	132	27

WHEAT PREMIUMS ADVANCED.

Premiums on cash wheat at Chicago advanced during the early part of the week and No. 2 Red was quoted at 17¢–18¢ over the May future price, but the premiums were lowered about 1¢ per bu. on Saturday. Demand was very good for the Red Winter, but was only fair for the Hard and Spring wheat grades. Millers were the principal buyers of the Red Winter and No. 2 Red sold on Tuesday at $1.37 per bu. A shortage of cars appeared to be developing which somewhat restricted the movement of grain. No relief is expected unless some arrangement is completed whereby western cars will be permitted to come back from eastern roads. Grain in eastern cars sold at smaller premiums than grain in western cars at Chicago during the week.

Flour mills were in the market for practically all the wheat arriving at Minneapolis. Although the cold weather had somewhat abated in the Northwest, receipts continued light so that mills were able to use the entire receipts nothwithstanding the small volume of the flour demand. Premiums for No. 1 Dark Northern advanced about 3¢ for the top quality and some was sold as high as 23¢ per bu. over the May price. Although the lowest qualities of No. 1 Dark Northern were quoted at about 1¢ over the May price, but very little was sold for less than 5¢ over the May price. Elevator stocks were being drawn upon by the mills to supplement the light current receipts and stocks in Minneapolis elevators showed a decrease for the week for the first time in several months.

Receipts at Kansas City increased materially during the week, caused principally by the desire of farmers to obtain the recent advance in prices. Reports from country shippers indicate that 20%–25% of the wheat crop still remains in farmers' hands in Kansas, about 20% in Nebraska, and a relatively smaller percentage in Oklahoma.

Sales were principally to mills in the Northwest and East but the milling demand was of limited volume. There were practically no export sales reported for the reason that export prices were fully 5¢ per bu. under a replacement basis at Kansas City. Sales of No. 2 Hard Winter were made at New Orleans at around 7½¢–8¢ per bu. over the Chicago May delivery price for February loading. Galveston quotations were about ½¢ under New Orleans prices.

The present weak export situation is attributed largely to the prospects of heavy Argentine shipments and further competition from Argentina is expected if the Government of that country should pass the suggested act proposing a loan of about $375,000,000 to foreign buyers for the purchase of Argentine grain.

Red Winter wheat prices declined 6¢–7¢ per bu. and Hard Winter wheat prices about 3¢ per bu. at St. Louis. The lower prices, however, induced more buying by local mills, so that accumulations were well cleaned up. Hard Winter wheat prices were still above an export basis, which caused a dull market for the Hard Winter wheat. Soft Winter wheat prices declined about 3¢ per bu. at Cincinnati also. The milling demand from the South and interior points continued weak.

The total export sales of wheat reported were about 1,500,000 bus. and a large part of this consisted of Canadian wheat passing through in bond. The sales were principally to the United Kingdom, Italy, and the continent. On Wednesday no clearances of wheat were reported from either Atlantic or Gulf ports, which is said to be the first time such a condition has existed since the war.

CORN MARKET LESS ACTIVE.

There was less activity in the corn market during the current week, primary receipts and shipments both being of smaller volume than during the previous week. At Chicago the local industries constituted practically the entire market for the spot corn. Elevators apparently were well filled. These interests were almost entirely out of the market during the week. Domestic shipping demand was slightly improved, but no export sales were reported. Local industries and elevators took practically all of the moderate receipts at St. Louis, but exporters also took small amounts of mixed and yellow corn.

(Concluded on page 195, column 3.)

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb. 24, 1923:					
Atlantic ports [1]	401	1,465	37	71	679
Gulf ports [2]	137	154	20	.....	43
Pacific ports [3]	70	.....	.....	251	.....
Total	608	1,619	57	322	722
Previous week	746	1,609	27	358	1,086
Corresponding week last year	2,109	3,932	71	133	297
Total July 1, 1922-Feb. 24, 1923	107,235	42,209	13,336	18,816	30,478
Corresponding period last year	155,412	52,432	801	18,674	7,786

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Texas.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, February 23, 1923.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	122½	121½	121¾	121¾	.....	118¾
	No. 3	121	.....	.....	118	.....	118
Yel. Hd. Wir	No. 2	122½	121	.....	.....	.....	119
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	137	135¾	.....	135
	No. 3	.....	130	136	133½	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg	No. 1	134	133	134	132	.....	133
	No. 2	124	123	126	126	.....	126
	No. 3	123	116	120	120	.....	118
Northern Spg	No. 1	129	126	128	124	.....	126
	No. 2	125	124	125	123	.....	122
	No. 3	118	121	121	119	.....	122
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir	No. 2	.....	120	121	120	.....	116
	No. 3	123	122½	120½	121¾	.....	116½
Hard Winter	No. 2	114⅞	116⅜	115½	113¾	.....	113⅜
	No. 3	115	115⅜	115½	113¾	.....	112⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir	No. 3	112½	.....	111	111	.....	110
Red Winter	No. 3	126	125¾	125¾	127¾	.....	126¼
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir	No. 2	119⅞	121¾	117	.....	.....	117
	No. 3	120	.....	119	120	.....	117⅞
Hard Winter	No. 1	113	113	113	113	.....	110½
	No. 2	112⅜	111½	112⅜	112½	.....	111
	No. 3	114½	110⅝	111	112½	.....	109
Yel. Hrd. Wir	No. 2	112	111	111¾	112	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	143	142½	143	141	.....	138
	No. 3	138½	138⅜	136	137	.....	134⅜

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	.....	74	74½	.....	.....	73½
	No. 3	73½	73	73½	73	.....	72
Yellow	No. 2	74½	74	74½	74½	.....	73½
	No. 3	73½	73	73½	73	.....	72
Mixed	No. 2	74	73⅞	74¼	74	.....	73
	No. 3	73	72½	73	72¾	.....	71¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 3	67½	67	67½	67½	.....	66¾
	No. 4	66½	66	66½	66¾	.....	66¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	71½	71½	71½	71⅜	.....	71⅜
Yellow	No. 2	71½	71½	72	72	.....	72
	No. 3	.....	70½	71½	.....	.....	71¾
Mixed	No. 2	70½	70½	71	71⅜	.....	71⅛
	No. 3	70	70	.....	.....	.....	71
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	68½	.....	68¼
	No. 3	68⅛	67⅞	68	68½	.....	68¼
Yellow	No. 1	.....	68¼	.....	68½	.....	68
	No. 2	68⅞	68	68⅜	68¼	.....	67¾
	No. 3	68½	67⅞	67¾	68	.....	67¼
Mixed	No. 2	68½	67½	68¼	68⅛	.....	67½
	No. 3	67½	67¼	68¼	68¼	.....	67½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	75	74⅞	75	74½	.....	74½
	No. 3	73¾	73⅝	.....	72¾	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 2	75	74½	75	75½	.....	75
	No. 3	73¼	73¼	73½	73½	.....	73½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	47¾	48	47¾	.....	.....	47½
	No. 2	46½	46¾	46½	46½	.....	45½
	No. 3	45½	45	45	44½	.....	43½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	42½	44	42¾	.....	41¾
	No. 3	41	41	41	41	.....	40½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	44½	44½	44¾	44½	.....	44
	No. 4	.....	44	44	.....	.....	43½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	42½	42⅝	42¾	42½	.....	41¾
	No. 4	41½	42	42	42¾	.....	41½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47½
	No. 2	46½	46½	46½	46½	.....	46¾
	No. 3	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....	45

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		87	86	.....	86½	.....	85½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	81¾	81	81½	80½	.....	79¾

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO							
Wheat	May	120	120⅜	120½	119⅜	.....	117⅞
	July	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	.....	114
Corn	May	75⅜	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	.....	74⅝
	July	76½	76½	76⅝	76⅜	.....	75⅝
Oats	May	46½	46⅜	46½	45½	.....	44⅞
	July	45	45½	45⅝	44⅝	.....	43⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	112	112⅜	112½	111½	.....	109⅞
	July	108	108½	108	107⅞	.....	106⅞
Corn	May	71⅞	71⅞	72⅜	72	.....	71⅞
	July	73½	73⅜	73⅞	73⅜	.....	72⅝
Oats	May	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	.....	43⅞

[1] Holiday

Seeds

MOST SEED PRICES DECLINED AS BUSINESS CONTINUED DULL

Trade Inactive at Close of February with Prices Generally Weaker than at First of Month.

The seed business in general was dull throughout February and prices of the more important seeds were lower or weaker at the close of the month than at the beginning. Unfavorable weather for a week or two in certain sections undoubtedly contributed to some of the inactivity but elsewhere it was difficult to ascribe a good reason for the failure of country merchants to place their orders.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red, alsike, and sweet clover declined about 15¢ per 100 lbs. during the month, while white and crimson clover prices were unchanged in the majority of markets included in the accompanying table. Alfalfa was about 5¢ lower. About 10,000 lbs. of white clover from Germany and 6,000 lbs. of clover (kind not specified) from Japan arrived at New York during the week ending Feb. 24.

Grasses.—Declines of 5¢ for timothy and orchard grass, 10¢ for redtop, and 25¢ for Kentucky bluegrass occurred during February. Approximately 318,000 lbs. of orchard grass, subject to the seed-importation act, arrived at New York from Denmark during the week. About 39,000 lbs. of timothy was exported from New York to Germany.

Millets and sorgos.—Millet prices were fairly well maintained but sorgo prices were about 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower in several markets at the end of February. Approximately 145,000 lbs. of millet arrived at New York from France during the week. Sudan grass advanced about 25¢ and prices on Feb. 24 were firm.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS IN 1923 EXPRESSED AS PER CENTS OF THE ACTUAL DEMAND IN 1922.

State.	Red clover.	Alsike clover.	Crimson clover.	Sweet clover.	Alfalfa.	Timothy.	Redtop.	Kentucky bluegrass.	Orchard grass.	Rape.	Canada field peas.	Cowpeas.	Soy beans.	Millets.	Sudan grass.	Sorgos.
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Maine	100	90	100	100	100	110	120	165	165	100	100	100	100	115	.....	.....
Connecticut	100	100	.....	.....	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....
Massachusetts	90	95	.....	.....	.....	110	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
New York	100	105	100	100	105	100	95	125	.....	100	125	155	140	115	100	.....
Pennsylvania	85	85	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Maryland	100	120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	90	100	100	100
Virginia	110	125	105	110	105	110	130	115	105	100	.....	110	105	100	.....	.....
Tennessee	90	85	.....	.....	.....	110	105	105	130	.....	.....	100	100	.....	100	.....
Michigan	75	90	120	115	110	90	95	125	120	105	100	75	125	110	95	.....
Illinois	55	75	85	120	120	90	105	125	115	100	.....	90	110	100	85	95
Indiana	60	95	60	130	100	105	105	110	130	105	140	90	145	110	95	.....
Ohio	75	95	90	100	105	100	100	110	95	105	120	100	125	125	110	95
Kentucky	90	95	110	140	105	100	110	110	95	110	100	105	100	105	125	105
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	125	140	115	90	145	.....	115	85	120	105	106	.....	100
South Dakota	105	105	100	120	105	90	95	110	.....	105	.....	.....	130	85	95	125
Minnesota	105	105	.....	115	105	80	125	120	.....	105	130	120	110	100	.....	105
Wisconsin	70	95	80	115	100	100	145	100	100	95	85	100	95	80	.....	90
Nebraska	135	115	.....	125	130	115	110	120	105	100	115	130	130	155	85	75
Kansas	105	110	.....	150	95	105	120	120	100	100	.....	125	130	120	60	95
Iowa	100	110	.....	125	110	115	100	110	105	110	110	100	115	90	90	90
Missouri	80	100	90	125	110	95	105	115	105	105	85	100	95	95	70	80
Texas	.....	.....	.....	110	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	105	.....	90	75	60
Oklahoma	100	90	.....	150	95	110	.....	100	100	100	.....	105	110	115	125	125
Arkansas	110	105	115	.....	120	120	100	100	125	100	.....	100	105	110	90	75
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Utah	100	100	.....	110	105	110	85	105	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	110	100	.....	100	110	100	100	100	105	125	110	.....	.....	130	120	105
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	115	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	75	.....
Washington	105	105	.....	85	95	115	105	110	110	115	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	100	105	.....	115	85	105	100	95	105	100	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	125	130	.....	140	135	125	100	115	85	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	120	125	.....	105	120	130	100	100	100	120	105	.....	.....	105	95	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	110	100	95	115	120	100	135	100	.....	.....	.....	70	125

DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS.

(Concluded from front page.)

Grasses.—A majority of States indicate a better demand for timothy, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchard grass largely because these seeds are cheaper this year. The high price of Kentucky bluegrass last year undoubtedly cut down sales materially, and at much lower prices this year the demand is expected to be nearer normal.

Millets and sorgos.—Although millet seed prices are considerably higher than last year a majority of States indicate a demand this year equal to or better than that of last year. The demand for sorgos, on the other hand, is expected to be smaller than last year. It is difficult for anyone to determine what the demand for these seeds is likely to be, largely because the acreage sown to them is dependent upon weather conditions prevailing at the time other crops are sown.

Beans and peas.—A better demand for Canada field peas, cowpeas, and soy beans is expected by retail seed dealers in States included in the table. More interest is being taken by dealers in extending the use of soy beans and cowpeas further north.

Miscellaneous.—Evidently most retail dealers are of the opinion that the high price for Sudan grass will curtail its use this year. The demand for rape seed is expected to equal or exceed that of last year in practically all States. The imports of rape seed since July 1 are nearly 50% larger than for a corresponding period during the preceding year, which would seem adequate to take care of the prospective increased demand.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test.		New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av., for U. S. Feb. 25, 1922.	Av., for U. S. Feb. 26, 1921.
	Purity.	Germination.														
Clovers:	P.ct.	P.ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	22.50	22.50	23.50	22.50	21.90	22.50	22.25	23.25	21.50	22.50	23.00	22.00	25.45	18.95
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.75	16.50	17.50	17.50	17.65	17.75	16.50	18.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	18.00	20.40	24.60
White clover	96.9	91	58.00	55.00	63.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	55.00	57.00	58.00	40.50	53.70
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	11.40	7.90
Sweet clover	98.9	90	12.00	11.00	13.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	9.05	11.15
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.85	25.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	21.00	19.75	19.25	21.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	18.70	18.15
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.50	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.00	6.75	7.10	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.45	7.20
Redtop	93.2	90	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	20.00	21.00	21.75	.....	24.40	14.40
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	26.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	25.00	.....	50.40	27.25
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.00	13.00	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	21.00	21.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	31.10	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.25	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	.....	19.60	23.85
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	12.00	15.00	12.00	.....	11.65	16.30
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	9.00	.....	7.90	7.85
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	17.00	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	.....	17.50	18.00	19.00	.....	18.00	.....	12.70	13.40
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	6.05	7.30
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.10	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.20	4.25
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.65	.....	.....	5.00	4.75	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	3.80	4.65
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	4.00	4.50	4.15	6.00	4.50	3.60	.....	.....	3.75	6.05
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.95	2.40
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.70	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.85	.80	.85	.95	.....	.70	.80
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.00	1.35
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.85	.....	1.25	1.65	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.35	2.15
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Feb. 1–15, 1923.	July 1, 1922–Feb. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	232,000	7,790,500
Canada bluegrass	60,400	507,400
Alsike clover	67,500	4,589,300
Crimson clover	77,200	1,353,100
Red clover	.....	227,000
White clover	27,100	336,800
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	6,600
White and alsike clover mixtures	500	8,200
Grass mixtures	.....	100
Mixed agrostis	.....	2,600
Broom-corn millet	144,400	1,195,100
Orchard grass	5,600	746,400
Rape	821,400	4,990,000
Redtop	.....	8,100
English rye grass	194,400	1,416,500
Italian rye grass	29,800	702,700
Hairy vetch	66,000	1,093,000
Spring vetch	28,600	1,168,200

SHIPMENTS OF SOY BEANS AND COWPEAS TO DATE ARE HEAVY

Total Supply Less than Last Year—Prices Higher—Shippers' Stocks of Velvet Beans Large.

Shipments of soy beans, cowpeas, and velvet beans have been unusually heavy this season. The total commercial supply, however, of the 1922-crop soy beans and cowpeas is estimated to be 5% and 10%, respectively, less than the 1921 crop, while the supply of velvet beans is slightly larger.

Prices paid to growers average 25¢–35¢ per 100 lbs. higher for soy beans and cowpeas and 20¢ per 100 lbs. for velvet beans.

TABLE SHOWS DETAILS.

Figures in the accompanying table represent the stock on hand and comparable shipments and prices as reported by 86 shippers of soy beans, 138 shippers of cowpeas, and 18 shippers of velvet beans for seed. These figures are not to be taken as representing in any case the total available supply but are of value in showing the estimated shipments of the 1922 crop compared with those of the 1921 crop, and in showing the relation of shipments made to date and stocks in shippers' hands to total shipments of those reporting.

Soy beans.—Of the total quantity of 1922-crop soy beans that will enter commercial channels it is estimated that about 40% had been shipped from producing sections up to Jan. 28, 1923, compared with about 25% of the 1921 crop up to the same date last year. Stocks in shippers' hands on that date were large, although about 10% less than last year, and represented nearly two-thirds of the anticipated shipments after that date. This indicates that about 80% of the total shipments is out of the growers' hands.

States in which an increase in the commercial supply over last year is reported are: Delaware, 60%; Illinois, 10%; and Missouri, 148%. The decrease in shipments from Indiana and eastern North Carolina, however, bring the total available supply down to 5% less than last year.

Prices paid growers for the 1922 crop average $3.05 per 100 lbs., or 25¢ per 100 lbs. higher than was paid for the 1921 crop. Lowest prices reported are in Illinois, with an average of $2.40, and the highest average, $3.85, in Tennessee.

Cowpeas.—Over 50% of the commercial supply of cowpeas had moved from producing sections up to Jan. 28. Stocks in shippers' hands on that date were about 25% less than on the same date last year, and equaled 45% of the anticipated shipments after that date. The total quantity to be shipped, only 25% of which remains in growers' hands, is estimated to be 10% less than that of the 1921 crop.

All of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, except South Carolina, show smaller shipments than last year. Missouri shippers report a reduction of one-third in the commercial supply, while reports from Illinois indicate an increase of 80% over last year.

The activity of shippers resulted in an average price to growers of $3.05 per 100 lbs. for the 1922 crop, compared with $2.70 for the 1921 crop.

Velvet beans.—Reports earlier in the season which indicated an inevitable shortage of velvet beans for seed seem to have influenced shippers to conserve the available supply for this purpose. It is now estimated that total shipments this season will be slightly larger than shipments of the 1921 crop last year. Shipments to date approximate 45% of the total estimated for the season, and stocks in shippers' hands are large, being over three-fourths of the estimated shipments still to be made. Less than 15% of the total commercial supply for seed is in growers' hands.

Prices paid growers average slightly higher than those for the 1921 crop, being equivalent to $1.95 per 100 lbs., hulled.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF SOY BEANS, COWPEAS, AND VELVET BEANS FOR SEED.

[Compiled from seed shippers' reports.]

State or district.	On hand Jan. 27, 1923.	Shipments 1922 crop.		Total shipments of those reporting.		Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers.	
		To Jan. 28, 1923.	After Jan. 28, 1923.[1]	1922 crop.[1]	1921 crop.	1922 crop.	1921 crop.
Soy Beans.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Delaware	108,000	708,000	156,000	864,000	540,000	$3.30	$3.30
Virginia	390,000	60,000	444,000	504,000	435,000	3.05	2.70
North Carolina	2,198,760	3,165,300	4,065,200	7,230,500	8,564,340	3.00	2.75
Tennessee	141,600	.....	330,000	330,000	366,000	3.85	3.20
Mississippi and Georgia	54,000	24,900	25,500	50,400	67,500	.....	2 95
Illinois	490,500	459,000	738,000	1,197,000	1,082,620	2.40	2.30
Indiana	792,600	209,240	778,140	987,380	1,295,500	2.95	2.40
Ohio	96,000	84,000	96,000	180,000	177,840	2.50	2.50
Missouri	3,000	246,000	.....	246,000	99,000	3.10	2.90
Total	4,274,460	4,956,440	6,632,840	11,689,280	12,627,800	.....	.....
Cowpeas.							
Delaware	66,300	288,000	108,000	396,000	194,400	3.20	3.65
North Carolina	167,400	139,500	395,400	534,900	824,100	3.40	3.80
Eastern South Carolina	11,400	15,000	12,000	27,000	27,000	2.50	2.95
Western South Carolina	398,400	2,031,720	936,300	2,968,020	2,596,500	2.80	2.95
Western Tennessee	8,000	1,500	75,000	76,500	219,000	3.50	2.60
Central and Eastern Tennessee	77,100	90,600	139,500	230,100	237,300	3.45	2.55
Northern Mississippi	121,500	72,000	276,180	348,180	503,400	3.30	2.55
Southwestern Mississippi	99,000	122,700	204,000	326,700	411,000	3.35	3.15
Southeastern Mississippi	12,000	.....	39,000	39,000	27,000	3.15	2.70
Northern Alabama	68,400	.....	117,000	117,000	558,000	3.15	2.45
Southwestern Alabama	13,800	.....	63,000	63,000	135,000	2.90	2.50
Southeastern Alabama	13,200	3,000	78,000	81,000	210,000	3.20	3.45
Northern Geergia	55,200	354,000	114,000	468,000	558,000	2.65	2.55
Southwestern Georgia	673,020	858,000	1,598,900	2,456,900	2,508,600	3.25	2.45
Southeastern Georgia	254,400	677,280	585,000	1,262,280	1,167,600	3.05	2.50
Illinois	156,000	1,128,000	510,000	1,638,000	900,000	2.85	2.10
Indiana	49,500	96,900	105,000	201,900	216,000	3.15	2.45
Missouri	630,000	956,580	645,000	1,601,580	2,599,320	2.60	2.40
Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas	23,180	54,000	246,000	300,000	352,800	3.20	2.40
Total	2,897,500	6,888,780	6,247,280	13,136,060	14,245,020	.....	.....
Velvet Beans.							
South Carolina	186,000	7,500	276,000	283,500	507,000	1.60	2.05
Alabama	133,000	.....	139,000	139,000	126,500	2.00	1.70
Georgia	482,000	923,160	644,000	1,567,160	1,245,000	2.00	1.65
Total	801,000	930,660	1,059,000	1,989,660	1,878,500	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 193.)

The movement of oats at St. Louis was very light and prices showed little change, although there was a good demand for the limited offerings. At Kansas City a good amount of corn and oats was bought by elevator interests on a storage basis, but no large sales were reported. Receipts were principally from Nebraska, as bids were hardly high enough to attract offerings of corn from Iowa. It was stated that corn was being offered in Texas and other Cotton Belt States for March and April shipment at discounts under present prices.

Cereal interests took moderate amounts of No. 2 milling oats at Chicago during the week and shippers took the lower grades. Oats suitable for seed were in good demand at Cincinnati. The market ruled steady, but receipts were very light.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending February 24, 1923.

Variety and grade—	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Rome beauty:			*Per box.*
All grades medium sizes.	Washington.	London..	$2.36–$2.48
Delicious:			
All grades	....do.....	...do.....	2.36– 2.48
Spitzbergs:			
Extra fancy	....do.....	...do.....	2.36– 2.83
Winesap:			
Extra fancy, large sizes.	....do.....	...do.....	2.06– 2.12
Fancy, medium sizes.	....do.....	...do.....	2.24– 2.59
Do	....do.....	Liverpool	2.89
C grade, small sizes.	....do.....	London..	1.65– 1.89
Yellow Newtowns:			
Extra fancy	....do.....	...do.....	2.59– 3.07
Extra Fancy, large sizes.	....do.....	Glasgow.	2.30– 3.07
Fancy, medium sizes.	....do.....	...do.....	2.24– 2.59
Do	Oregon.....	Liverpool	2.59– 3.07
C grade, small sizes.	....do.....	...do.....	2.24– 2.48
Do	Washington.	Glasgow.	1.89– 2.30
All grades	....do.....	Liverpool	2.36– 2.95
Yellow Newtowns:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia.....	...do.....	6.37– 7.19
Do	....do.....	Glasgow.	5.90– 7.31
Ben Davis:			
All grades	New York..	Liverpool	1.89– 4.13
Do	Virginia.....	Glasgow.	3.30– 5.19
Rhode Island Greenings:			
All grades	New York..	Liverpool	5.43– 6.60
Do	Virginia.....	Glasgow.	5.90
Winesap:			
All grades	....do.....	...do.....	7.08– 8.02
York Imperial:			
All grades	....do.....	...do.....	4.36– 5.78
Ganos:			
All grades	....do.....	...do.....	5.19– 5.90

[1] Converted at the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 23, when the shilling was worth about 23¢.

Cotton

PRICES MADE FURTHER GAINS; GOOD SPOT DEMAND CONTINUED

Rapidly Diminishing Supplies and the Increasing Demand Were Leading Market Factors.

Sharp advances carried cotton prices into new high ground for the season during the week ending Feb. 24. The season's high mark was reached on Friday when the average of the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets was 29.58¢ per lb. Two main factors—rapidly diminishing supplies and increasing demand—seem to have combined to force the advance. The week's reports indicated that the unsettled political conditions abroad received only secondary consideration by the cotton trade.

Selling of spot cotton in the markets became more active as prices approached the 30¢ level, sales in 10 markets being greater during the five business days of the week than they have been during any week since the week ending Nov. 11. The demand for cotton goods was reported active during the week with continued firmness in prices for some lines of goods and advances in prices for others.

AVERAGE MIDDLING CLOSED AT 29.54.

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets on Feb. 24 was 29.54¢ per lb. compared with 28.61¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.50¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 124 points, closing at 29.64¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 83 points, closing at 29.33¢. Declines were recorded by the quotations for the new crop future months, October, December, and January, both at New York and New Orleans. This was reported to have been due largely to the continued favorable weather in the Cotton Belt and reports indicating that the cotton acreage for the coming season will be increased considerably.

On Feb. 20 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,225,419 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Jan. 31, of which 35,240,853 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,968,440 for December and 34,441,419 for January, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,266,299,904, compared with 8,228,298,384 for December and 7,929,358,136 for January, 1922. Based on an activity of 26½ days and 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during January was 40,008,203 or at 107.5% capacity on a single shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during December was 37,658,116 and during January, 1922, was 35,739,350.

Closing Future Prices for February 24 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1922.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	29.64	18.50	11.50	29.33	17.12	11.17
May	29.57	18.20	12.02	29.12	17.13	11.63
July	28.82	17.56	12.45	28.58	16.85	12.01
October	25.88	16.83	13.02	25.41	16.15	12.52
December	25.44	16.68	13.28	25.07	15.97	12.72

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 24, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1922 and 1921, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 24, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Feb. 24, 1923.	Feb. 25, 1922.	Feb. 26, 1921.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	210	333
St. Good Mid.	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	160	278
Good Mid.	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	103	210
St. Mid.	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	53	105
Middling	29.63	29.56	29.63	29.50	29.50	29.38	28.90	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.54	17.50	11.85
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
St. Low Mid.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	74	173
Low Mid.	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	174	358
St. Good Ord.[2]	100	100	100	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	115	279	495
Good Ord.[2]	125	138	138	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	168	384	615
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Mid.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	23	103
St. Mid.	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	105	200
Middling [2]	50	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	205	328
St. Low Mid.[2]	100	150	175	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	140	306	495
Low Mid.[2]	125	200	225	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	190	399	663
Yellow Stained:													
Good Mid.	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	196	290
St. Mid.[2]	100	113	150	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	126	284	393
Middling [2]	125	163	200	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	174	381	520
Blue Stained:													
Good Mid.[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	231	360
St. Mid.[2]	100	150	150	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	135	319	455
Middling [2]	125	200	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	175	409	565
Sales for week, bales	12,038	7,470	4,242	1,701	11,050	2,305	7,064	13,389	10,872	10,189	[3]80,320	[3]68,948	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Feb. 24 amounted to 3,148,685 bales, compared with 2,297,303 bales during the corresponding period in 1922.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending February 24.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur[1]	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	28.81	29.19	29.50	.....	29.63	29.63
Augusta	28.94	29.19	29.44	.....	29.69	29.56
Savannah	28.90	29.25	29.50	.....	29.75	29.63
Montgomery	28.50	29.00	29.25	.....	29.50	29.50
New Orleans	28.63	29.00	29.37	.....	29.75	29.75
Memphis	28.75	29.00	29.25	.....	29.50	29.50
Little Rock	28.50	28.88	29.12	.....	29.50	29.38
Dallas	27.95	28.35	28.70	.....	28.90	28.90
Houston	28.70	29.15	29.50	.....	29.75	29.75
Galveston	28.85	29.20	29.60	.....	29.85	29.75
Average	28.65	29.02	29.32	.....	29.58	29.54

[1] Holiday.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to February 23.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,765	4,113	8,834
Port stocks	773	1,113	1,120
Interior receipts	6,444	5,648	6,387
Interior stocks	944	1,391	839
Into sight	8,456	7,515	12,135
Northern spinners' takings	1,717	1,622	1,848
Southern spinners' takings	3,326	2,551	2,223
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,844	4,006	4,478

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to February 23.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922-23	1921-22	[1] 1913-14
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,132,652	996,177	2,658,129
France	493,082	461,193	904,295
Germany	652,378	816,281	2,149,938
Italy	348,463	255,591	329,243
Japan	356,518	633,575	284,634
China	11,900	68,698	757
Spain	187,042	201,694	199,970
Belgium	140,842	110,173	135,595
Canada [2]	119,524	105,005	91,813
Other countries	168,404	141,165	179,041
Total	3,610,805	3,789,552	6,933,415

[1] Exports for 1913-14 are for the period Aug. 1 to Feb. 20.

[2] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.

Exports for the week ending Feb. 23 amounted to 71,036 bales, compared with 98,035 bales the previous week, 53,059 bales for the corresponding week in 1922 and 131,374 bales for the week ending Feb. 20, 1914.

Receipts from Aug. 1 to Feb. 23 and Stocks on Feb. 23 at 10 Designated Spot Markets.

[Compiled from commercial report.]

Market.	Receipts. 1922-23	Receipts. 1921-22	Stocks. 1923	Stocks. 1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	240	253	97	133
Augusta	231	261	56	126
Savannah	309	489	57	152
Montgomery	54	44	15	28
New Orleans	1,054	792	164	284
Memphis	936	697	122	215
Little Rock	164	152	44	64
Dallas	56	153	9	48
Houston	2,550	2,093	203	276
Galveston	2,119	1,880	283	314
Total	7,713	6,814	1,050	1,640

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on Feb. 23 and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	927	313	883	648	594	452
Manchester	56	63	128	89	51	49
Continent	1,045	247	513	477	609	350
Total	2,028	623	1,524	1,214	1,254	851

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	29¾
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	29½
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	31½
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 in	30
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	29¾
Middling, full 1⅛ ins	31
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	32
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30¾
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	31½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 29¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and

29½¢ at Memphis on Feb. 24, 1923, and 17.13¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17½¢ at Memphis on Feb. 25, 1922.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	200	50	150
1 3/16 ins	250	450	150	450
1 5/16 ins	400	650	250	950
1¼ ins	450	1,000	350	1,150
1 5/16 ins	550	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	700	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Feb. 23 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 36¢ for No. 2, and 34¢ for No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Feb. 23, and on the corresponding day in 1922, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	8	.....	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	2,455	265	93	206
Good Middling	23,595	3,309	1,174	1,616
Strict Middling	16,806	10,272	14,234	7,107
Middling	8,699	19,400	4,020	13,673
Strict Low Middling	2,700	18,574	1,001	6,865
Low Middling	301	4,772	.....	1,952
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,025	1,840	569	1,463
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	287	2,420	193	1,377
Good Middling Yellow Stained	6	13	3	4
Total	55,882	60,865	21,287	34,263

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on Feb. 23, at the port of New York, were 68,939 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 72,972 bales; at the port of New Orleans 164,348 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 284,222 bales.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on February 23, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.12	1903	10.05	1914	13.00
1893	9.25	1904	14.80	1915	8.35
1894	7.75	1905	7.90	1916	12.20
1895	5.62	1906	10.80	1917	16.30
1896	7.88	1907	11.00	1918	31.95
1897	7.12	1908	11.50	1919	25.90
1898	6.25	1909	9.65	1920	39.35
1899	6.56	1910	14.10	1921	13.20
1900	9.06	1911	14.10	1922	18.55
1901	9.38	1912	10.45	1923	29.80
1902	8.81	1913	12.50		

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending—			
	Feb. 17, 1923.		Feb. 18, 1922.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$55	$48	$37	$30
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	39	38
Kelford, N. C.	.....	40	34	.....
New Bern, N. C.	52	50	35	30
Wadesboro, N. C.	58	55	40	38
Wake Forest, N. C.	.....	50	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	56	51	34	32
Greenville, S. C.	56	45	.....	.....
North, S. C.	55	54	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	58	55	40	36
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 55	50	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	57	55	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	54	50	38	35
Little Rock, Ark.	50	45	35	32
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45	.....	34

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

The 1922 cotton crop of the Adana and Aleppo districts of Turkey is estimated at 32,000 bales of 478 lbs. each.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 192.)

The light movement of hay which has prevailed at the Chicago market during the past two weeks was not increased during the week under review. Daily arrivals were below the current requirements but buyers continued rather indifferent because of ample stocks still on hand. Prices were reported unchanged, but cars of good quality sold more readily near the top of the price range than during the previous week. Poorer hay sold at better prices than previously but prices were still so low that the shippers suffered losses in most instances. Clover hay was in light supply, and there was a good but limited demand for hay for shipment to near-by feeders.

STORMS DELAY SHIPMENTS.

Recent storms, which put the roads in very bad condition, held hay shipments back from the Minneapolis market so that stocks were all cleaned up at firm prices. Considerable hay damaged by snow and frozen was received during the week and sold at usual discounts on the price of the better hay. Good, sound, dry hay was in urgent demand.

Congestion in the local freight terminals at Cincinnati and the inability of the railroads to make deliveries to the plug track or to roads for out-of-town shipment caused a rather dull market. Although the demand was increased by the colder weather, the difficulty in moving both inbound and outbound shipments restricted trading. Light clover mixtures were in best demand and sold practically on the same basis as No. 1 timothy. Clover hay advanced about $1 per ton.

Best grades of timothy and clover closed firm at St. Louis, but other kinds sold more slowly. However, the market was well cleaned up at the close of the week.

ALFALFA MOVING MORE FREELY.

Alfalfa.—Moderate weather in the Southwest with improved road conditions caused a materially larger movement of alfalfa to the Kansas City market during the current week. Notwithstanding the large receipts, however, prices held fairly firm for the better grades. There was a better demand from the South and Southeast and the feeding sections in the Central States also bought good amounts. The strength of the market was reflected in better prices for the poor grades. Chicago dealers reported a fair demand for outside shipment to near-by feeders, but consigned shipments to be sold on the Chicago market did not command the premiums that could be obtained from the outside trade. Alfalfa was also firm at Cincinnati and St. Louis, but prices were unchanged.

Considerable new-crop alfalfa arrived at Los Angeles where receipts were increased to 122 cars for the week. The new hay tended to lower quotations, however, and No. 1 alfalfa was quoted at $22, which was a decline of $4 per ton under the quotations of the previous week. Prices were unchanged at San Francisco, but receipts were considerably larger than during the previous week and for the corresponding week last year.

Prairie.—Commercial interests were the principal buyers of prairie hay at Kansas City, but Nebraska feeders were also in the market. Prices for the better grades were advanced 75¢ per ton. Total receipts were 171 cars. There was very little inquiry for southwestern prairie at Chicago, but a few cars of Wisconsin prairie which were received sold readily at $12 per ton. Stocks of prairie in dealers' hands apparently were light and there appeared to be an active demand for limited amounts of good prairie hay.

Straw.—Choice rye straw was very scarce at both Boston and New York, and prices were quoted unchanged to 50¢ per ton higher. The sale of a car of choice quality new rye straw was reported at $31 per ton in Brooklyn.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 192.)

Linseed meal.—The demand for linseed meal was also slow and offerings were liberal, especially by resellers who were making an effort to unload their stocks. Mills were reported to be well sold up but were in need of shipping instructions. The pressure from mills for billing was largely responsible for activity on the part of resellers. The demand, however, was very limited and it was difficult to interest buyers even at price concessions. Some export offers were reported by mills but they were entirely too low to make sales.

BEET PULP IMPORTED.

Beet pulp.—Imports of beet pulp at New York and Savannah lowered the prices of this commodity in the eastern seaboard markets. Imported pulp was quoted at $44 per ton at New York and $49 per ton at Savannah. About 300 tons were received from Antwerp at the latter market but as no other stocks were available it was expected that the supply would soon be exhausted. Interior markets which depended on domestic pulp reported light supplies which were offered only at firm prices.

Gluten feed.—Prices on gluten feed were quoted practically unchanged at the close of the week. Production continued of good volume and there was a fairly active demand. Eastern markets were rather active early in the week but the demand from this section fell off later.

Hominy feed.—Demand for hominy feed was exceedingly slow in nearly all markets, and prices held practically unchanged from those of the previous week. Lowest quotations were at Omaha where white hominy feed was quoted at $29.50. Supplies in dealers hands and stocks at mills were about normal and the general movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal market was quiet with comparatively higher prices being paid for hay than for the manufactured product in the central western markets. At Cincinnati considerable resale meal was offered but the demand was limited and absorbed only a small amount of the offerings. Quotations from mills to the Chicago market for shipment in 30 days were at $1 premium over current prices but practically no business was transacted except for prompt shipment.

Federal Wool Grades Approved.

The United States tentative wool grades were given unanimous approval at the final hearing on the grades held Feb. 6. The date of promulgation of the tentative grades as the United States Standard Wool Grades will be determined in the near future.

Weather

WEEK'S CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

Beneficial Rains in Southwest—Recent Cold More Harmful in South than at First Thought

Temperature conditions during the week ending Feb. 27 were more favorable from an agricultural point of view than during the preceding week, especially in central and northwestern regions. The temperature averaged below normal in the East, but was somewhat above normal in the Pacific States and much above in the central and upper Great Plains region. Copious rain fell from Texas eastward to the Carolinas. This was of especial benefit in northwestern Texas and eastern New Mexico. More moisture was needed, however, in most of Florida, as well as in the west-central Great Plains and parts of the upper Mississippi Valley.

Mild weather caused a reduction of the snow covered area in central-northern regions, and alternate freezing and thawing caused some damage to grain and grass fields in the Ohio Valley. There was some blowing of soil by high winds in South Dakota where the ground was bare. Temperatures were more favorable for stock in the Northwest and West.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR PLOWING.

Wet soil delayed plowing and planting in southern and eastern Texas, but good progress was made in field work in other Southern States during the first part of the week. Plowing for corn and cotton progressed rapidly in Arkansas. Plowing made excellent progress in Louisiana where some corn was planted. Preparations for corn were well advanced in southern Georgia and planting was begun. Replanting of corn was in progress in central and northern Florida where it had been killed by frost of the previous week, but germination was delayed by lack of moisture.

Roads were in good condition in most of the Great Plains region, although highways were still generally blocked for automobiles and trucks in North Dakota, and dirt roads were heavy and impassable in parts of Texas. Roads were very muddy and in rather poor condition in many central and southern districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Very little corn was moving in Illinois, and the delivery of tobacco was delayed in Kentucky. The warm weather of the latter part of the week softened the roads and made hauling difficult, or impossible, in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley.

Small grains.—Wheat was somewhat damaged in parts of the Ohio Valley by the recent freeze. The late-sown was injured considerably in Kentucky, but the early-seeded continued in good condition. Considerable damage was reported from all sections of Indiana, where many fields continued ice-covered. The cold appeared to have done less harm in Illinois, but much wheat has turned brown in the central portion of that State, while grains continued in satisfactory condition generally in Ohio.

The cold weather apparently did little if any harm in the trans-Mississippi States. Wheat showed improvement in Arkansas, and there was sufficient precipitation for present needs in Missouri where wheat appears to well rooted and has a good color.

CONTINUED DRY IN NEBRASKA.

Drought continued in Nebraska. Light to moderate rains occurred in eastern and north-central Kansas which gave temporary relief and caused wheat to green up some, but severe drought continued in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. Cereals made satisfactory progress in eastern Oklahoma, but they continued to need moisture badly in the western portion. Rainfall was very favorable in Texas, particularly in the western and northwestern parts.

Snowfall in the central Rocky Mountain districts was beneficial and the melting snow penetrated the soil in the far Northwest, while the warmth stimulated growth of grains in California. The weather was generally favorable for cereals in the Southern States, although some bad effects were shown from the recent freeze in Alabama. Oat seeding progressed favorably in most of the southern Great Plains area and some were seeded in Arkansas. Not much seeding was done in the east Gulf States.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was sufficient precipitation for the needs of truck crops in the Southern States, except in Florida where replanted truck germinated slowly because of lack of moisture. The temperature averaged below normal in the eastern portion of the truck belt, and the minimum was below freezing to the coast in North and South Carolina, and nearly to the southern portions of Georgia and Alabama. There was no material damage by cold weather during the week under review, but late reports indicated that the damage from the cold of the preceding week was greater than at first thought in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

MUCH EARLY TRUCK PLANTED.

The planting of early truck, including potatoes, was carried on as far north as North Carolina and Arkansas, and sweet potatoes were being bedded in Georgia. Much ground was prepared for beans, sugar beets, and vegetables in California. Broccoli was in good condition in Oregon where some was marketed. The work of stripping tobacco was delayed by cold, dry weather in Kentucky and the bad condition of dirt roads delayed delivery. Tobacco beds were being prepared in North Carolina; tobacco in beds was normally advanced in Georgia. The weather was favorable for sugar cane in Louisana.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Much milder weather prevailed than during the preceding week in the Northwest with conditions more favorable for stock. Heavy feeding was necessary in most of the Northwest. There was sufficient precipitation in northwestern Texas and eastern and southeastern New Mexico to cause a material improvement in the ranges, although they continued mostly only fair in that region. More moisture was necessary for grass in western Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in eastern Colorado. In most other sections of the country there was sufficient moisture for growth.

Stock continued mostly fair to poor in New Mexico with a gradual increase in losses from exhaustion and starvation. Light to moderate precipitation benefited stock and ranges in Arizona where the water supply was adequate. The snow disappeared from desert ranges in Nevada, except on the northern slopes and grazing conditions were improved. Deep snow still hampered sheep locally in Utah causing some suffering and light losses, but the grazing conditions improved.

Stock continued generally in good condition in Colorado, although the range was poor and dry in most of the east. The winter range was open or partly so until the 25th in Wyoming; the storm on that date gave much needed moisture in the eastern portion which was of especial benefit to sheep. The weather was favorable for lambing in California and Oregon. Shed lambing made good progress in Idaho, with excellent results. There was some lambing with good results in South Dakota. Stock continued in good condition in central and eastern parts of the country. Seeding of clover was begun in Indiana and Illinois.

Fruit.—Citrus fruits were not seriously injured by last week's freeze in Florida, although there was some damage to buds and occasional trees in exposed places were defoliated; defoliation was considerable in Baldwin County, Ala. Strawberries developed slowly in Louisiana, but some improvement in this crop was reported from Florida. The warmth in California stimulated the blossoming of deciduous fruit trees in that State; almonds were in full bloom and some early peaches, apricots, and walnuts were flowering. Oranges were blooming heavily in that State and harvest was nearly completed in some sections; some lemons were picked, but that crop was light.

Much Milder Conditions in Northwest during Week.

The weather was generally fair during the first half of the week, except in the west Gulf section, where frequent rains occurred. A low pressure area was central over southern Rocky Mountain districts on the morning of the 25th and moved thence eastward to the Middle Atlantic States at the close of the week. It was accompanied by precipitation in practically all sections from the southern Rocky Mountains eastward and in the Northeast. Rainfall was heavy during the last 24 hours of the week in much of the east Gulf and South Atlantic area, except that none fell in portions of Florida. There were no marked changes in temperature during the week, although it was considerably warmer the latter part in the eastern half of the country, and it was considerably colder in central Rocky Mountain districts near the close of the week.

Chart 1, page 200, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged below normal in all sections east of the Mississippi River, except in Illinois and Wisconsin. The largest minus departures from normal occurred in the Northeast, where they ranged from 6° to 10°. West of the Mississippi the week was warmer than the seasonal average, except in a few local areas. It was especially warm in the central and northern Great Plains and the interior portion of the central and southern Pacific coast section, where the weekly mean temperatures ranged from 6° to 13° above the seasonal average.

No unusually low temperatures for the season occurred during the week, the lowest reported being 14° below zero at Moorhead, Minn., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the 23d, and at Canton, N. Y., on the 24th. East of the Mississippi River freezing weather extended southward to the coast in southeastern Georgia and to south-central Alabama, but west of the Mississippi freezing did not extend farther south than extreme northern Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Chart 2, page 200, shows that rainfall was moderate to rather heavy throughout the

Southern States, including eastern New Mexico, except along the South Atlantic coast and in the Florida peninsula. Moderate amounts fell in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere precipitation was very light. The amounts were too small for measurement in the upper Mississippi Valley and in practically all localities in the more northern States between the Lake region and the Pacific Ocean, which was also the case in the Pacific coast area, except at a few points in western Washington.

The only important change during the week in the snow-covered area was reported in portions of the Ohio Valley, where a slight covering disappeared. The depth of snow in the covered area was materially reduced, however, in most localities. The principal increases occurred in New York and over the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains from Wyoming southward. The decreases were large, frequently 5 ins. to 10 ins., or more, in the Lake region and only slightly less in the central-northern States. They were large also in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges and in the elevated portions of eastern Washington and Oregon and in Idaho.

Average March Weather.

With the beginning of March there is, as a rule, a rather rapid warming-up in all sections of the country, but much more in the northern portion than in the southern, principally because of the more rapidly increasing length of days in the north. During March, the successive days become longer (sunrise to sunset) at an average rate of about 3 mins. a day in the more northern portion of the country and at about half that rate in the more southern. During this period the increase in the daily normal temperature is at the rate of about 1° for each 6 mins. of increase in the day's length.

The lowest mean temperature for March is about 20°, occurring in the extreme central-northern States. Throughout the Central States March is about 10° warmer than February, but on the Pacific coast the change is much less marked. In eastern districts there is a rather uniform increase in the monthly mean temperature from about 20° in the north to about 60° along the Gulf coast. In the more northern States, however, extremely cold weather sometimes occurs in this month, 35° to 40° below zero having been recorded in Montana and North Dakota.

Fortunately, the March cold waves lose intensity rapidly in their southeasterly or southerly progress, and the Central and Southern States seldom experience severely cold weather during this month. After Mar. 15 killing frost does not occur as a rule in the Gulf States except in the extreme northern portion.

In the Rocky Mountain region and the Great Plains States precipitation for March averages from 1 in. to 2 ins., being nearly double the amount usually received in February. East of the Mississippi River, except in the more northern States, there is also a material increase in the amount of precipitation during this month. From Virginia and the Ohio Valley Southward the averages range from 4 ins. to more than 5 ins., except in Florida where usually less than 3 ins. occur. Rather heavy rains continue in the Pacific coast region with frequent heavy snows in the mountains; in fact, in some of the elevated mountain districts of that region, March is frequently the month of heaviest snowfall, the average at Summit, Calif., being about 7 ft.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—MARCH NORMALS.

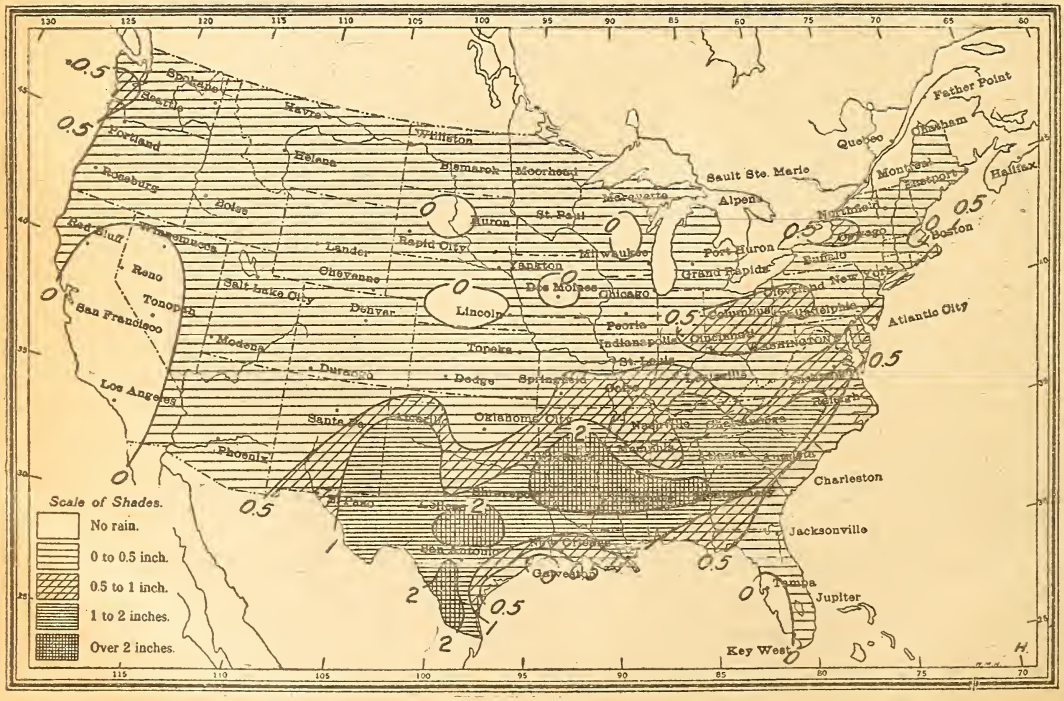
Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 27. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 27. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 27. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 27. Departure from normal.	March normals. Temperature.	March normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	56	−3	T.	−0.7	63	3.5
Miami	68	−1	T.	−0.8	72	2.7
Key West	72	+1	0	−0.4	73	1.5
Tampa	60	−3	0	−1.0	66	2.8
Pensacola	54	−3	0.8	−0.3	60	5.4
Mobile	54	−3	1.7	+0.4	60	7.2
Montgomery	52	−1	2.8	+1.5	58	6.4
Anniston	44	−4	1.0	0	52	5.8
Birmingham	48	−2	0.6	−0.4	56	5.8
Meridian	52	+1	2.1	+1.0	56	5.6
Vicksburg	54	0	2.6	+1.5	58	6.2
New Orleans	54	−5	1.0	0	63	5.3
Shreveport	52	0	2.6	+1.8	58	4.5
Little Rock	48	+1	3.0	+2.0	53	4.9
Fort Smith	46	+2	0.6	+0.1	51	3.6
Bentonville	42	+1	0.3	−0.3	47	3.8
Oklahoma	48	+7	T.	−0.2	49	2.4
Abilene	50	+3	0.9	+0.5	55	1.4
Fort Worth	52	+1	1.0	+0.7	57	1.8
Dallas	52	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	56	+3	1.6	+0.8	59	3.5
Taylor	54	0	2.2	+1.5	60	2.6
Houston	60	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	60	+2	0	−0.8	62	2.9
Corpus Christi	60	0	0.6	+0.1	64	1.8
San Antonio	58	+1	1.6	+1.0	62	1.7
Del Rio	58	0	1.0	+0.8	64	1.2
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE						
Memphis	44	−2	0.9	0	52	5.8
Nashville	40	−3	1.3	+0.3	49	5.4
Chattanooga	42	−4	1.3	+0.3	51	6.2
Knoxville	40	−4	0.6	−0.6	49	5.6
Lexington	34	−3	0.4	−0.4	43	4.7
Louisville	36	−3	0.4	−0.3	45	4.3
Evansville	38	0	0.7	0	45	4.6
Indianapolis	30	−3	0.9	+0.1	40	4.0
Cincinnati	30	−5	0.6	−0.1	41	3.6
Dayton	32	0	0.4	−0.3	40	3.4
Columbus	28	−4	0.5	−0.2	39	3.2
Parkersburg	30	−6	0.6	−0.1	42	3.8
Elkins	28	−5	0.5	−0.2	39	4.1
Pittsburgh	26	−8	0.5	−0.1	40	3.0
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	10	−10	0.4	−0.1	28	2.8
Syracuse	20	−5	0.7	+0.3	31	2.4
Oswego	18	−7	0.2	−0.3	31	2.8
Buffalo	22	−3	0.3	−0.3	31	2.6
Erie	22	−6	0.1	−0.5	34	2.7
Cleveland	26	−3	0.3	−0.2	35	2.8
Toledo	26	−3	0.2	−0.2	35	2.3
Detroit	26	−1	0.1	−0.4	33	2.4
Saginaw	20	−4	T.	−0.6	31	2.6
Alpena	20	+1	T.	−0.5	26	2.0
Grand Rapids	24	−3	T.	−0.5	33	2.5
Chicago	30	0	T.	−0.5	36	2.6
Fort Wayne	28	.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	26	+1	T.	−0.5	32	2.7
Green Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2.4
Escanaba	16	−1	T.	−0.4	24	2.0
Ludington	24	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	12	−3	0.2	−0.2	21	1.8
Marquette	20	+3	0.6	+0.1	24	2.1
Duluth	16	+2	T.	−0.3	24	1.6
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	20	+1	T.	−0.2	29	1.6
La Crosse	22	0	T.	−0.3	32	1.6
Madison	22	0	0	−0.4	31	2.2
Charles City	26	+8	T.	−0.3	28	1.9
Dubuque	28	+3	T.	−0.4	34	2.2
Davenport	30	+2	T.	−0.4	36	2.2
Des Moines	32	+5	0	−0.3	36	1.6
Keokuk	34	+3	0.1	−0.3	39	2.4
Peoria	32	+4	0.1	−0.6	37	3.0
Terre Haute	32	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	32	0	T.	−0.7	40	3.1
Hannibal	34	+1	T.	−0.4	41	2.8
St. Louis	36	0	0.3	−0.4	44	3.4
Cairo	38	−3	0.6	−0.1	47	4.0
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	42	+1	0.4	−1.8	43	8.6
Seattle	42	+1	T.	−0.9	44	3.6
North Head	44	+2	0.6	−0.8	45	5.2
Portland, Oreg.	44	0	T.	−1.3	47	5.2
Roseburg	48	+4	T.	−1.0	47	4.0
Eureka	46	−1	T.	−1.7	48	7.0
Red Bluff	60	+9	0	−0.9	54	3.8
Sacramento	58	+6	0	−0.7	54	3.0
San Francisco	56	+3	0	−0.8	54	3.1
Fresno	56	+5	0	−0.3	55	1.8
San Luis Obispo	56	+3	0	−1.0	54	4.0
Los Angeles	58	+2	0	−0.5	58	3.0
San Diego	56	0	0	−0.4	57	1.7

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 27. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 27. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 27. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 27. Departure from normal.	March normals. Temperature.	March normals. Precipitation.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
Eastport	16	−7	0.2	−0.8	29	4.3
Portland, Me.	20	−6	T.	−0.9	32	3.8
Burlington	12	−8	0.1	−0.2	27	1.8
Northfield	10	−9	T.	−0.5	26	2.8
Concord	18	−6	T.	−0.7	31	3.4
Boston	24	−6	0	−0.8	36	4.1
Nantucket	26	−8	0.6	−0.1	37	4.0
New Haven	24	−6	0.2	−0.8	36	4.4
Albany	18	−8	T.	−0.6	33	2.7
Ithaca	20	−6	0.4	0	32	2.4
Binghamton	22	−4	0.4	−0.1	32	2.6
New York	28	−4	0.3	−0.7	38	4.1
Scranton	24	−5	0.2	−0.5	35	3.1
Harrisburg	28	−3	0.2	−0.5	38	3.1
Philadelphia	30	−5	0.3	−0.5	41	3.4
Trenton	28	−4	0.4	−0.4	39	4.0
Atlantic City	28	−7	0.7	0	39	3.7
Baltimore	32	−5	0.3	−0.5	42	3.9
Washington	34	−3	0.4	−0.4	43	3.8
Norfolk	42	−2	0.3	−0.6	48	4.3
Richmond	38	−3	0.7	0	47	3.7
Lynchburg	38	−4	0.6	−0.2	47	3.8
Wytheville	34	−3	0.3	−0.7	42	4.4
Asheville	36	−4	0.4	−0.7	45	5.1
Charlotte	40	−6	1.9	+0.9	50	4.6
Raleigh	40	−5	1.8	+0.8	50	4.3
Hatteras	42	−6	0.3	−0.8	52	5.5
Wilmington	44	−5	0.4	−0.4	53	3.6
Charleston	50	−4	0.1	−0.6	57	3.7
Greenville	42	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	46	−3	1.0	0	54	3.7
Augusta	48	−4	1.2	+0.4	56	4.8
Atlanta	46	−1	1.8	+0.8	52	5.8
Macon	48	−2	1.7	+0.7	55	5.5
Savannah	50	−5	0.1	−0.7	59	3.6
Thomasville	56	−1	0.7	−0.3	60	5.1
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	32	+13	T.	−0.1	29	0.8
Havre	26	+10	T.	−0.1	27	0.5
Kalispell	26	0	T.	−0.3	33	1.1
Helena	30	+5	T.	−0.2	32	0.7
Yellowstone Park	26	+5	T.	−0.4	26	2.2
Sheridan	30	+5	0.2	.....	33	.....
Lander	28	+4	0.3	+0.1	31	1.6
Cheyenne	30	+1	0.3	+0.2	33	1.0
Grand Junction	40	+6	T.	−0.1	41	0.7
Denver	36	+2	0.4	+0.3	39	1.0
Pueblo	38	+4	0.3	+0.2	41	0.9
Amarillo	40	+1	1.0	+1.1	45	0.6
El Paso	50	−1	0.9	+0.8	56	0.4
Roswell	44	−1	1.2	+1.0	51	0.5
Santa Fe	36	+1	0.2	0	40	0.7
Flagstaff	34	+1	0.2	−0.5	36	1.8
Phoenix	62	+6	T.	−0.1	60	0.5
Yuma	66	+6	T.	−0.1	64	0.4
Independence	52	+7	0	−0.2	50	0.5
Tonopah	40	+4	0	−0.2	40	1.4
Modena	32	−2	T.	−0.4	39	1.3
Salt Lake City	34	−2	0.1	−0.2	42	2.0
Reno	42	+5	0	−0.5	41	1.2
Winnemucca	40	+4	0	−0.2	40	1.0
Pocatello	32	+2	0.1	−0.2	37	1.8
Boise	38	+1	T.	−0.3	43	1.4
Lewiston	38	0	T.	−0.3	44	1.3
Baker	34	+4	0.1	−0.3	36	1.4
Walla Walla	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1.9
Spokane	32	−2	T.	−0.5	40	1.5
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	38	+2	0.5	−0.1	44	4.1
Columbia, Mo.	38	+6	0.2	−0.4	41	3.0
Kansas City	38	+6	0.2	−0.2	41	2.8
St. Joseph	38	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	40	+7	0.2	−0.2	41	2.3
Iola	42	+7	0.3	+0.1	42	2.4
Wichita	44	+8	T.	−0.2	44	2.2
Dodge City	42	+6	T.	−0.2	43	0.9
Concordia	38	+6	0.2	0	41	1.5
North Platte	36	+7	0	−0.1	37	0.9
Lincoln	34	+7	0	−0.2	36	1.3
Omaha	34	+6	T.	−0.1	37	1.4
Sioux City	30	+6	T.	−0.2	33	1.3
Valentine	34	+10	T.	−0.2	32	1.2
Rapid City	32	+7	0.1	0	32	1.0
Pierre	30	+9	0	−0.1	32	1.3
Huron	24	+6	T.	−0.1	29	1.0
Moorhead	16	+4	T.	−0.2	23	1.1
Devils Lake	12	+4	T.	−0.1	18	1.0
Bismarck	20	+7	T.	−0.1	24	1.0
Williston	20	+9	0.1	0	23	0.7

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEBRUARY 27, 1923.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEBRUARY 27, 1923.



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